BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1822. [NUMBER 1574.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

1st. THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, receive at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, sealed proposals for conveying to England HIS MAJESTY'S 17TH REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS. The Tenders to express the rate of freightage, and whether payable in India or in England, per man, woman, and child; and the rate per Ton for Baggage and Stores: and the date of sailing: the owners of the ship to victual the troops according to the established scale of rations. A clear space between Decks will be required for birthing the troops; and suitable accommodation for the officers and messing at the Commander's table, for the regulated passage money allowance, according to the rank of each officer.

2d. The nature and number of the troops, the established scale of rations, space for birthing, extent of tonnage for for stores &c. and officers' passage allowance, may be known on reference to the Superintendent of Marine.

3d. No Tender will be received after the period above specified.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE
19th October 1822.

Government Advertisement.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

[redacted]AT Bills on His Excellency the [redacted] Noble the Governor Gene[redacted] to the amount of Eight [redacted]f Sicca Rupees, drawn [redacted] after sight, will be [redacted]lic auction, to the [redacted]dders, at the Gene[redacted]on, on Saturday the [redacted]r the accommodation [redacted]be drawn in sets as fol

[redacted]ch.....	Sicca Rs.	2,50,000
[redacted]tto.....	,,	2,00,000
[redacted]tto.....	,,	1,50,000
[redacted]tto.....	,,	1,00,000
[redacted]tto.....	,,	50,000
[redacted]tto.....	,,	50,000
TOTAL Sicca Rs.		8,00,000

[redacted]d by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

[redacted]MBAY CASTLE,
[redacted]th October 1822.

[redacted]overnmer[redacted]ertisement.

[redacted] GIVEN,
[redacted]d in the Ho[redacted] Warehouse
[redacted]n the after[redacted]GAL SU[redacted]
[redacted]all quan[redacted]

tities for the convenience of purchasers, and the conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse-keeper,

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
8th October 1822.

શરકારનો જાહેર નામો

એવોજે શ્રી ખંગાલી ખાડ આવીછે તે અગાલવારના દીને બપોર પછે તારીખ ૨૯ માય મહીનામાં શરકારના વખાર મધે વેચશે તેના ભાટ નાકાના ખરેદી દારના જોગવાજ પરમાણે કરીને વેચીશે તેનો કરાર મદાર વકરીના ઠાણે આલમ કીધો જશે—તારીખ ૮ અકટોબર શં ને ૧૮૨૨ ઈંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

ક

ષવગ્રજી મઠીર મષ

કેભજે ઘંગાધેક ખં ભાકેરષઉ ષઠે તી મંગષપજી ઘેખંપ્રઘર્ ખંત ર તાજીક ૨૯ ચેમ્રેજી ષવગ્રષ ચે પઘ્રંગેત પીવેષ ત્યાંચે મ્રઘંષ ભે મ્રઠ કેજીઘઘમ્રચે મ્રેગપઈ પ્ર મણે મસ્ષ પીમતીષ ઘણી ત્યાચ મમ્ર મઘર પીમજીચે પેંષેષ મષ પીન મઈષ તાજીક ૮ મઠે ઘ મવેઘર્ ૭ખં ૧૮૨૨ ઈંષજી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT AT 11 O'CLOCK
On MONDAY next, the 28th Instant, SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE FURNITURES belonging to the GOVERNMENT HOUSE will be sold by Public Auction at His Majesty's Captains' House in Dady's buildings on the Honorable Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. BEST,
Civil Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
24th October 1822.

WANTED

A MESS MAN for His Majesty's 20th Regiment. Apply to the President of the Mess Committee, Town Barrack.

Bombay 25th October 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the MAILS for the undermentioned stations, dispatched from this office on the 5th instant, were plundered by a Gang of Colies on the 10th near the village of Uldur in the Broach Purgunnah. The following List of their contents is therefore published for the information of those concerned.

C. LAW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
24th October 1822.

LIST of LETTERS dispatched from Bombay General Post Office on the 5th October 1822 *to the different stations, which supposed to be lost.*

STATIONS.	NO. OF LETTERS.	DIRECTIONS.
		On Service.
Baroda	1	J. Williams Esq.,
	1	Captain A. Poustz,
	1	Native Letter,
	1	Lieutenant Willoughby,
	1	Lieut. Colonel Wilson,
	5	Soldiers' Letters.
	10	
		Post not Paid.
	18	Bombay Courier,
	1	Captain Stanley,
	1	Captain Morse,
	1	Dolubram Sewdass,
	1	Dhackjee Dadajee,
	1	Lieut. Colonel Corsellis.
	23	
		Post Paid.
	1	Dursee Vulusee,
	8	Calcutta Journal,
	1	Colonel Corsellis,
	1	Ensign G. Jacob.
	11	
		On Service.
Mhow	1	Lieut. Col. Fagan, Major Pepper, Captain Casement and Capt. Taylor.
	1	
		Post not Paid.
	7	Bombay Courier.
		Post Paid.
	1	Captain N. Alves,
	1	Vesramull Golabray.
	2	
		On Service.
Kaira	1	Captain Havelock,
	1	Gilbert More Esq.,
	1	Captain J. Preston,
	1	Captain W. G. White,
	1	Colonel Dalbiac,
	1	Major Sale,
	1	Lieutenant Jarvis,
	3	Soldiers' Letters.
	10	
		Post not Paid.
	12	Bombay Courier,
	1	Lieutenant Roberts,
	1	Lieutenant Shaw,
	1	Lieutenant Hall.
	15	
		Post Paid.
	1	Bombay Courier,
	1	J. Bird Esq.
	2	
		Post not Paid.
Cutch	1	A. Henderson Esq.
		Post Paid.
	4	Calcutta Journal,
	9	Bombay Courier,
	1	Lieutenant Hughes,
	1	Lieutenant Barllet,
	1	Lieutenant Clark,
	1	Captain Garraway,
	1	Lieutenant Hagart.
	18	
		On Service.
Ahmedabad	2	Madras Govt. Gazette.
		Post not Paid.
	5	Bombay Courier,
	1	Lieutenant Gidley,
	1	T. Vaupell Esq.,
	1	Messrs. Gilder de Souza and Company,
	1	Lieut. T. E. Parsons.
	9	
		Post Paid.
	1	Sobeydass Jutedass,
	1	Turwady Arzoonjee Nathjee,
	4	Calcutta Journal,
	1	Bombay Courier,
	1	Cushalchund Molchund,
	1	John Morris Esq.,
	1	Koshall Niel,
	1	Kuramchund Dongersey,
	1	Nanchund Javerchund.
	13	
		On Service.
Kattywar	1	Captain J. Powell,
	1	R. Wight Esq.,
	3	Soldiers' Letter.
	5	
		Post not Paid.
	1	Lieutenant G. Parry,
	1	Captain Powell,
	1	Mr. Colleston Jaffer,
	1	Colonel W. Turner.
	4	
		Post not Paid.
Ruttonpore	3	Bombay Courier,
	1	Major E. Byne,
	1	Captain Adams,
	1	Lieut. H. C. Anniel.
	6	
		Post Post.
	2	Calcutta Journal,
	1	Bombay Courier.
	3	

Passage to London

THE
CUMBRIAN,
BURTHEN PER REGISTER 720 TONS,
BUILT AT THIS PORT,
AND COMMANDED BY
CAPT. JOHN CLARKSON
LATE OF THE
BOMBAY MERCHANT,

HAS superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively sail on the 1st of December next.

For particulars apply to Captain CLARKSON at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 26th October 1822.

For Freight

TO MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSSORA
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
FELICITAS,
OF THE
BURTHEN OF 370 TONS
PETER CAMPBELL,
COMMANDER.

MOST Part of her Cargo being already on board, she was to start from Calcutta on the 1st instant, & is expected to be here in the beginning of next Month. For particulars apply to Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in his office.

Bombay 19th October 1822.

Passage for London

THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING SHIP

LORD CASTLEREAGH,

BURTHEN 810 TONS,

I. K. DURANT,

COMMANDER,

HAVING undergone a thorough Repair, will sail for London by the 15th November. Five or Six Cabins are disengaged. For particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO., or to HORMURJEE DORABJEE Church Gate, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 18th October 1822.

For Freight and Passage.

THE

FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

PHŒNIX,

BURTHEN 589 TONS

Captain A. Weynton,

WAS positively to sail from England on 1st July. may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispatched in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo Street.

Bombay 26th October 1822.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE OFFICE

OF THE LATE

WILLIAM MILBURN Esq.

On MONDAY 28th Instant,

AT NOON

65 PIECES of damaged Woollens landed from the *Catherine Stewart Forbes* also a bale of damaged Slops landed from the Nestor.

Terms of sale. Cash, or approved bills at two months, with Interest from the day of sale.

Bombay 26th October 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 28th instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAY

AT

TANKERVILLE,

THE

Household Furniture &c.

BELONGING TO

MAJOR GENERAL BAILLIE

ABOUT EMBARKING FOR EUROPE,

CONSISTING OF

MODERN Plate, Plated ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Glass and Queens ware, six or four light Chandeliers, Wine, Beer &c., a very good Billiard Table complete, and a number of Tents.

ALSO

If not previously disposed of by private contract, a very good English built Chariot with Horses and Harness, and other carriage Horses.

N. B. Catalogues may be had on application.

Bombay 26th October, 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for sale on Commissiou, a very handsome English Chariot, built to order by Harman and Co. of London, imported about six weeks ago. it is in the best possible condition, and well worthy the attention of any gentleman requiring such description of Carriage.

Bombay, Oct. 26th 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for sale on commission, a Barouch and a pair of Serviceable Bay Horses with Harness.

A Child's Barouch—Handsome and Bengal Built. Further particulars, as to price &c. may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay 26th October 1822.

Advertisement.

SOON after the Battle of Kirkee an officer who was present at the engagement took a sketch of the scene of action, with the view of perpetuating the Memory of an Exploit so highly honorable to the Bombay Army; the drawing was sent to England for the purpose of being engraved, and a few copies of the Print which have arrived by the Bombay Merchant are for sale at

MESSRS. KEMPT & Co.

TERMS: CASH;

Proof Impression at Rs. 30 per copy
Common do. do. 20 do.

The Engravings have been received in the order in which they were struck off; and strict attention will be given that copies are delivered according to the priority of the applications.

Bombay 26th October 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS

UNDER THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Remington, Crawford & Co.

A FEW 6 DOZEN CHEST

OF *VERY SUPERIOR*

CLARET

FROM THE HOUSE OF WILLIAMS & CUTLER

AT RUPEES 40 PER DOZEN;

ALSO

PORT WINE,

FROM MAXWELL AND KEYS

IN CHESTS OF 3 DOZEN EACH

AT RUPEES 24 PER DOZEN.

Bombay 26th October 1822.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY LOTTERY
At Messrs. Humphreys & Young's,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

ARTICLES:

2 FINE toned Organs, one of which plays with Keys as well as Barrels
2 Handsome Cabinet Pianofortes,
2 Large Painted Floor Cloths,
1 New Billiard Table complete,
1 Set of the English Encyclopedia, handsomely bound.
8 Handsome Cheval Dressing Glasses,
3 Bird Organs; and a number of Ladies' Toilet dressing Glasses of sizes.

The Scheme of the Lottery may be seen at Humphreys and Young's Furniture Warehouse, where a Book is open for Subscribers.

N. B. 2 Buggies with Horses and Harness, in good repair, for private sale.

Bombay, 26th October 1822.

Advertisement.

HURJEE JEVANSETT of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the manager of the Pagoda of Shree Moorlither situated opposite to the Pagoda of Mumbadavy without the town walls of Bombay begs leave to announce to the publick and to all the Hindoo Inhabitants of Bombay that the Subhamundup of the said Pagoda is completely rebuilt, and is a free charitable place open to all the Hindoos for performing religious ceremonies therein without any hindrance or obstruction from him, or from any other person or persons whatever, as heretofore used to be open.

HURJEE JEVANSETT, in such capacity as aforesaid, begs leave further by this opportunity to notify to and request the attendance of all Hindoos at the said Pagoda and Sabhamundup in the Hindoo Month Chyter answering to March or April next, for the anniversary day or Ram Nowmey Mohochave which had been performed for some years past.

Bombay 25th October 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુંબજ્જનો ફીનકુ રેહેવાશી નાંમે ફરજી જીવં નશેઠ એધણી શ્રી બાફારફોટ મુમબાદેવી આગાલનુ દેકુ નાંમે શ્રી મુર લીધરવાલુ તેનો એ ધણી પારપતદારછ એ ધણી શરવે મુંબજ્જનો ફીનકુ રેહે વાશી લોફ્રો પાશે રજા માંગીનેં જાહેર ફરેચંજે શ્રી મુરલીધર દેરાનુ શાલા મંદપ કમણા નવુ બંધાનુ કનુતે પુરુ થકુછે અને તે શાલામંદપ શરવે ફીનકુ વરંનને પુજવા શારુ જેવુ આગલ કુધારુ રાખીને ચલાવતા કુતા તેય રીતે કમણા બગર ફાલા ફરખતે ખુલુ પુજવા શારુ કુધારુ રાખીકુછે *

બીજુ—ફરી ફરજી જીવં નશેઠ શરવે ફીનકુ લોફ્રોને અરજ ફરીને જણાવેછેકે જે લોફ્રો આગલ એ દેરામાં રાંમનો મીનાં મોશાચાવ શારુ આવતા કતા તે તેચરીતે વોનને વરશે આવતે ચજતર મહીને રામનો મીનાં જનમનાં મોશાચાવ શારુ શરવે લોફ્રો એ શાલામંદપમાં આવે *

તા. ૨૫ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૨

Cooverjee Ruttonjee,

OPPOSITE THE

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

HAS just purchased an investment, consisting of Boots and Shoes; Hunting Saddles with stuffed knee pads complete; Ditto with plain stuffed flaps complete; sets of very handsome Chariot Harness, neatly mounted and finished steel bits, Brydones and double Curbs; sets spare Gig Driving Reins; sets best Portsmouth heads and reins; Billitted & stall Collars with Chains; Gun Carriage, Horse, and Gig Whips; Silk, Cotton and worsted Hosiery; best Welch Flannels; Stationery; Rashberry Jam and Jelly, Gilt and Plated moulding, Morocco Skins of different colors; Pearl Barley; Europe Shawls, Table Cloths &c. &c.

Bombay 26th October 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the EFFECTS and ASSETS of the late FRANCISCO ROBERTO, will be sold by public Auction on MONDAY the 28th of this month at 4 P. M.; on which day the sale will commence, and continue from day to day at the same hour till the whole be disposed of, in the Oart *Japaó* situated to the Westward of the Breach Candy road in the vicinity of the house of the late Constable ANTONIO JOSEPH.

Bombay 25th October 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been made to the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay on the Ecclesiastical side, that letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of FRAMJEE BHICCAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to RUTTONVOW the widow of the said deceased.—Dated 21st October 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT RUSTOMJEE HORMASJEE MOODEY has lately purchased of SEWDASS RAGOONATHDASS, a Garden, Tenement and House, with several pieces of Salt Ba[illegible] round, situate, lying and being without the Town Walls of Bombay near Breach Candy, for rupees 5251; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein, are requested to notify the same to Mr. W. A. MORGAN within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded,—Dated this 22d day of October 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીમાંથી આપીએચજે પારશી રુશતમજી હોરમજજી મોદીએ શીવદાશ રુધનાથદાશ પાશેથી બાગા એ ફ તેમાં ધેકરો તથા બીજાં છાપરાંછે તે શુધાં તથા ઠોરાંએફ બારા ખેટરનાં બાં જરાં તે શાઠે રુપીઆ પરપ૧ બાશતે વેચાતી લીધીછે—એ મીલફત બાફાર ફોટ આફાલબશામી આગાલછે—એ ઉપર ફરએફ લોફ્ર આગર લોફ્રોનો દાવો આ ગર લેફ્રુ આગર બાગા ફોએતો તે ઉ એીએએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ નીચુદત માં આપીને મીશનર વીલીઅમ આશ બ નર આરબીનેન જાહેર ફરે—તેઆરપ ઢીએ દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નફી *

તા. ૨૨ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of JAMES GARDNER, late of Paulghautcherry, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to MARY CHARLOTTE GARDNER, widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of October 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed of WILLIAM AITKEN, Esq. late a Surgeon [illegible] Military Service of the Hon'ble [illegible] dia Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 15th October 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration and singular the goods, rights and credits of CORNELIUS SPENCER, late in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 17th October

AT THE COU[illegible]

INTEREST

Attorney, Res[illegible]

Goods, ditto

cies of Insur[illegible]

Block, Bills[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Cadet JOHN ALVES INGLIS, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 17th October 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of MAJOR FRANCIS DONELLY, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, Oct. 17th 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament, of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM IMLACH C. B. late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. CATHERINE LOUISA IMLACH widow, Captain THOMAS STEVENSON, Captain JOHN JOHNSON, Major ROBERT MACKINTOSH and Captain THOMAS LEIGHTON, the Executrix and Executors therein named,—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, October 18th 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. ELIZABETH HAWKES, formerly of George Street, Manchester Square, in the County of of Middlesex, but late of Bombay in the East Indies, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to ALEXANDER BELL, Esquire, of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will; any person or persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof:—dated this 24th day of October 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

NOTICE.

DURING the Residence of THE ACTING PRESIDENT and COMMANDER IN CHIEF at Malabar Point, His Excellency will hold a LEVEE at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on Wednesdays between Ten and Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the convenience of Gentleman desirous of seeing him; he will also breakfast and transact business at the Mount on the mornings of Mondays and Fridays.

THOS. HUNTER BLAIR,
Lieut. Col. Mil. Sec.

Bombay 25th October 1822.

To

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER,

SIR

I have long restrained my inclinations to appeal to the charity and humanity of my countrymen under this presidency in behalf of our starving brethern in Ireland, in hopes that their cause would have been advocated by some person more able than I am to do justice to the subject, and whose pen would have traced more faithfully than mine the misery and wretchedness of a million and a half of our fellow subjects *starving in the midst of plenty*. A people whose hospitality is well known to every unprejudiced person who has visited Ireland—a people from whose doors the poor and needy were never driven unsatisfied, but on the contrary were always received with kindness and dismissed with blessings. In a word to adopt the language of a well known author after giving the weak sides of an Irishman's character, he proceeds. "The bright ones are hospitality, generosity, "courage, ardour and a peculiar shrewdness "of intellect. Their virtues are their own; "their vices spring from the defective politi-"cal system under which they live." But now alas! the very people who would gladly have divided their pittance with the unfortunate. have not now where withal to fill their mouths although "The bark of trees have been strip-"ped off to satisfy the pangs of hunger, the "young wheats have been sheared and eaten "as spinage; even the primrose leaves have "been carefully collected" and the miserable plan has been resorted to of endeavoring to save themselves from the worst of deaths by eating "Oatmeal mixed with nettles.

I propose that for the purpose of relieving these *unparallelled distresses*, a day be appointed on which all those gentlemen whose breasts are ever open to the calls of humanity, do meet at some place set apart for that purpose in the most convenient place in the Island, and that from those gentlemen who may attend, a committee may be chozen whose duty it will be to consider the most effectual means to further the benevolent purpose for which they shall have been appointed.

A British subject.

Bombay October 21st 1822.

P. S. From the "Calcutta Journal" of the 27th ult. just arrived, I perceive that the strong appeals made to the societies of the sister presidencies has had little effect, and that where *hundreds* of people would willingly be found to attend for hours to gratify their sensual appetites, but *few*, *very few*, could be found to spare a small portion of their time to the calls of humanity. I sincerely hope that although this presidency has been the last to embark in the cause, it will shew itself the first to endeavor to put an end to the sufferings of the unfortunate.

MR. EDITOR,

I ask of you to put the two following Aphorisms in your paper, that they may be recorded, for I imagine them to be original. They were communicated by a Lady, viz.

"*If our circumstances are not to our*
"*mind, our mind should be brought to our*
"*circumstances.*"

I have derived great complacency from adopting the above, as a rule of life, from a conviction of it's good sense, and out of respect for the Fair communicant.

Her Sex will be surprised to learn, that she practices what she inculcates, in the following Aphorism,

"*On Jewelry.*"

"*That if their purchase could be afforded,*
"*the money might be better appropriated;*
"*if not, that their purchase is wrong.*"

In setting forth this last for consideration, I hope I am not offending the Fair Sex, whose feelings I always respect.

AEH.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH *OCT.* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Major William Meal's resignation of his situation as Commanding Officer at Broach from the date of his promotion.

Captain Pouget of the Engineers is appointed Executive Engineer in the Southern Concan under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Engineer, but without interfering with the survey on which Lieutenant Jervis is engaged, or with the civil branch of his duties. Ensign Francis Outram of the Engineers is ordered to be employed under the Executive Engineer for the Poona division of the Army, and will proceed to Poona accordingly.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to encrease the table allowance to Commanders of ships for accommodating Officers proceeding on their vessels on duty, and to adopt the scale of remuneration fixed by the Supreme Government, viz. 8 Rupees per diem, which is to be understood, to cover every expense of passage accommodation and a suitable table. The extra halfbatta, or the amount of table money of those ranks where the former allowance exceeds the latter, to be deducted from the officer as hereafter.

In any case of emergency where the table allowance may be found inadequate to provide individual Officers with a passage on board private ships, the excess beyond the prescribed rate, to the extent of the remainder of their batta (which is an allowance to meet the contingent charges of service) shall be appropriated to cover the additional expense that may be unadvoidably incurred on such occasions.

Table money is not allowed to Officers of His Majesty's service when removed from a Regiment serving under this Government to one at either of the other Presidencies, unless it appears that the removal has taken place on public grounds, of which a certificate under the signature of the Brigade Major of King's troops, or other competent authority must accompany the Bill for that allowance.

When Officers are proceeding on duty beyond the limits of this Presidency, they shall be permitted to draw an advance of the table allowance, at the prescribed rate for the probable number of days the voyage may last.

Adverting to the practice which has obtained of officers drawing table money when proceeding on boats, furnished at the expense of Government, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the same, and to declare that this allowance shall not be granted to officers proceeding from port to port, within the limits of this Presidency, except embarked on Ships in which they are necessarily accomodated with a suitable table by the Commanders.

Officers proceding on boats as above described will however entitled to draw extra half batta, and tentage, as if they were marching from station to station, or employed in field service, as the case may be.

Bombay Castle, 19*th Septembor* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having authorized the grant of Horse allowance under the Presidency of Bengal to all regimental field officers employed in the regular line of their military duty (not previously in receipt of this allowance), and also to officers of junior ranks when actually in command of corps, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, from the 1st instant, to grant Horse money in Garrison, at the the established rate of 30 Rupees per mensem, to all Officers of the Army of this Presidency as above described who have heretofore been permitted to draw that allowance when in the field only, temporary absence on duty or furlough, not affecting their claims in either situation.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot publish the grave charges of "A would be constant reader" upon the assertion of an anonymous writer; nor until the author has complained through the regular channel without receiving redress.

We have grounds for believing that the publication of the letter of "Atticus" would not be pleasing the some of the individuals alluded to in it.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 26TH OCT. 1822.

The Bombay Merchant, Capt. J. Kemp, with be the first opportunity for England. She sails for London, we are informed, not later than the 10th Nov. but sooner if she can be got ready. The Lord Castlereagh Capt. I. K. Durant will also sail about the 15th Nov.

Accounts from Surat, we are happy to say, state that that city and its neighbourhood are very healthy, and the apprehensions which were entertained of sickness in consequence of the late floods, have ceased.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday, Mr. LeMessurier, on behalf of the prosecutor, moved on the crown side of Recorder's court in the indictment of the King against certain parties for a libel, that a special jury be ordered. The learned counsel contended that he was entitled of right to this order: for altho' in cases of misdemeanor upon indictments before courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, there could not be a special jury ordered; yet, that the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by charter has "such jurisdiction and authority as the Justices of the Court of King's Bench have and may lawfully exercise in England": and that in the case of a prosecution depending in the Court of King's Bench for similar offences, either party might obtain an order for a special jury, or paying the whole additional expenses of such jury.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Advocate General, who said that if the Court granted this motion, any person indicted and brought to the bar for whatever misdemeanor—receivers of stolen goods and fellows of a like description—would be entitled to apply for a special jury, and thereby create great delay and inconvenience, and greatly obstruct the administration of criminal justice: and that the Court could not make any distinction of persons.

The motion was refused by the Court; as being contrary to the practice of all the Courts in India, as well as at home; and also on the ground that a similar application had been made in this court in the case of the King against Mr. Briscoe, which had been refused.

The trial of this issue is fixed for Monday next.

ARRIVALS---Lieut. Geo. T. Agar 25th | Regt Beng. N. I.
Lieut. F. B. Fortune 2d | 6th.
Captain T. Morgan 2d | 4th.
Lt. Colonel Pierce H. A.
Captain J. J. Griffiths Com. Store P. D. A.
Lieut. T. G. Clarkson 2d | 2d.
Ensign R. W. Homer 2d | 2d.
Captain McNeale 17th Dragoons,
Lieut. H. C. Teasdale 1st G. Regt.
Lieut. E. B. Wilkins 1st | 1st.
Capt. R. Sutherland 1st | 7th.
Lieut. J. Swanson Survey Dept.
Lieut. E. W. Kennett 1st | 7th.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. G. Smith 2d | 5th.
Ensign J. Beck 2d---5th.
Captain Chas. Payne 2d | 8th.
Major A. Robertson 6th Regt.
Capt. C. B. James 2d Regt.
Ensign F. Outram Eng.
Ensign J. T. Rebenack 1st | 7th.
Ensign G. W. Smyth 1st | 7th.
Lieut. Fred. Graham 1st | 4th.
Lieut. C. H. Graham 20th Regt. M. N. I.

Nautical Chronicle, AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—October 19th Ship Bussorah Merchant Captain E. Hughes from Bussorah.

Do. 23d Armed Prow Tappy Syrang Esmell Bawa from Broach.

Do. 24th Grab Kumanee Syrang Sumsoodin from Surat.

Do. 25th H. C. Cruiser Thetis Lieut. W. Wyndham in charge from Surat.

Passenger per Ship Bussorah Merchant---Mr. D. Armandy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---October 2, Ship Venus, George Dawson, from Bencoolen 3d September; do. H. M. Ship Dauntless, Gambier, from a Cruize 3d Sept.; Oct. 4, Ship Aurora, S. Horton, from Port Jackson 22d July and Batavia 4th Sept.; do. Brig Latchmy, T. Berteax, from Mauritius 21st August; 7 Brig George the Fourth, P. Barbett, from Ganjam 28th July and Vizagapatam 20th August; do. Horatio, John Budwell, from Calcutta 6th Sept.; do. Bark Dolphin, G. East, from Calcutta 15th September Masulipatam 4th Oct.; do. Brig Lion, J. Winther, from Coringa 30th Sept.; 8, Schooner Roza, J. Anderson, from Coringa 21st Sept. and Masulipatam 5th October; do. Brig Diana, F. Gautier, from Vizagapatam 26th Sept.; do. Ship Ceres, H. Pridham, from Calcutta 16th September, Vizagapatam 25th and Masulipatam 5th October.

DEPARTURES.---October 2, Ship Agincourt James Mahon, for Calcutta; do. Cutter Gertruda, N. Birsay, for Colombo; 4, Ship Alfred, Dolge, for Rangoon; 5, Zenobie, J. Pieck, for Pondicherry & Malabar Coast; do. Lady Raffles Coxwell, for Calcutta; do. Bark George, J. Poulson, for Ceylon; do. Ship Aurora, S. Horton, for Eskapilly and Calcutta; 6, Ship Windsor Castle, S. Lee, for London; do. Brig Cornelia Catherine, A. Prince, for Sumatra; 7. Ship Venus, George Dawson, for Southern Ports; 9, Ship Union, Fornier, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 25 Lismelie T. Godit from Pondicherry Sept. 14.

27, Larkins H. R. Wilkinson from London Apr. 30

27, Nouvelle Alliance Gautherin from Bordeaux May 31.

27, Abbassy Ally Rohoman from Muscat Aug. 30.

27, Futtoh Mobarruck Addulla Moh. from Muscat Aug. 24.

29, Fort William A. Glass from London May 22.

Oct. 1 Earl Kellie R. Edwards from Eskapally Sept. 18.

1 Baroness Capellen Cambernon from Ostend Jan. 27.

1, Hashmy J. J. Denham from Eskapelly Sept. 18.

1, Highlandlass C. W. Eaton from Madras Sept. 12.

1, Monsoory Bonsacen from Allepee Aug. 24.

Passengers per Ship Moira, Captain William [illegible] blow, from Portsmouth the 1st of May, and M[illegible] 9th of Sept.

From London.---Mrs. Chesney, Mr[illegible] Miss Twentyman, Lieutenant Ches[illegible] norable Company's Artillery, Li[illegible] the Hon. Company's Infantry, [illegible] leau and John Chesney, Cadets [illegible] men, Richardson, and Samel St[illegible] chants.

Passengers per Ship Larkins, Capt. H. R. Wilkilson.

From London.---Mrs. Wilkisnon, Mrs. Mary Bryce, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Ferrar, Mrs. Hume Mrs Smith, & Mrs. Peirson; Misses Buckley, Helen Merchant, Maria Yates, Jane Cox, Sarah Smith, and Charlotte Smith; Dr. James Bruce, Captain Dalgairns, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain Buckley, 18th Regiment of Native Infantry; Lieutenants Norman, Ferrar, Hume, and Smith, Quarter Master, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment; Messrs. G. Spry, and Robert Smith, Cidets; Mr. H. Lundie, Merchant; Messrs. Geo. Johnson, and J Pierson, Free Merchants; Masters William Smith, Hon. Smith, James Smith, L. Smith, J. Ferrar, and F. Ferrar. From Madras.—Mrs. Yates and 4 Children, Mrs. Sarah Oman, Lieutenant Col. Yates, Lieut. Warren, and Mr. Marry, Midshipman of H. M. S. Liffey.

Passengers per Ship Fort William.

From London.—Mrs. Bellaney, Misses E. Broders, and S. Broders, Mr. C. Bellaney, Assistant Surgeon of Honorable Company's Service, Mr. Cathcart, Writer, Messrs. W. Ferguson, Mair, Cornegy, M. Cravy, and Lewis, Free Merchants, Mr. Van Haythuson, Cadet. From Madras.—Mr. Croxford, and Mr. Bosque.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 23 Upton Castle W. Morgan for Bombay.

23 Camos D. J. da Rosa for Lisbon.

24, Nancy J. Thomson for London.

BOMBAY.

On Saturday, the 12th October by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Captain Manson, of the Regt. of Artillery to Miss Honner.

BIRTH. On Thursday the 24th Instant the Lady of the Revd. James Clow Minister of the Scotch Church of a daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Bangalore, on the 1st October, Ramsay Sladen, Esq. Surgeon, 4th Regt. Light Cavalry, in Miss Emma Bosc, second daughter of the late Major Paul Bosc, of the Madras Establishment.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 7th Sept, the Lady of Lieut. F. Fosbery, 8th N. I. of a daughter.

At Cochin, on the 25th Sept. the Lady of Captain W. Pickering, 25th Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter.

At Wallajahbad, on the 30th Sept. the Lady of Lieut. Simkins, H. M. 34th Regt. of a Son.

On the 16th Sept. the wife of Serjeant James [illegible] of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 7th Sept. of the [illegible] cholera, Mr. Conductor James Cross, [illegible] Commissariat Department, aged 47 years [illegible] months, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

At Seringapatam, on the 20th Sept. [illegible] Lieut. L. G. Gray, [illegible] Regt. M. N. I. of a violent fever, regretted by his Brother officers.

At Madura, on the 20th Sept. John Patterson.

At Cannanore, on the 17th [illegible] James Browne, of H. M. 69th [illegible] ness of three days, leaving a disconsolate widow and three small children to deplore his [illegible].

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES—At Nagpore, on the 16th Sept. Lieut. J. S. H. Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate General of that Force, to Sarah, the fourth Daughter of the late Major General James Murray McGregor, of the Bengal Cavalry.

On the 20th Sept. Captain Samuel Cole, Commander of the Brig Commerce, to Miss Mary Cowan, Sister of the late Mrs. Cecil.

At Quilon on the 3d ultimo, by the Reverend C. Jeaffreson, Lieutenant James Woodard, 16th Light Infantry, to Harriet, seventh Daughter of H. Selway, Esq. Quarter Master of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

BIRTHS.—On the 30th Sept the Lady of Lane Magniac, Esq. C. S. of a Son.

On the 28th Sept. Mrs. Maclean, the Wife of Mr. Christopher Maclean, of a Daughter.

On the 29th Sept. the lady of Captain H. E. Gilbert Cooper, of a Son.

At Nusseerabad, on the 20th of August, the Lady of Captain Godby, of a Daughter.

At Sauger, on the 17th Augt. the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lloyd, 2d, Battalion 18th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 23d Sept. the Lady of Captain Gavin Young, of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 16th Sept. the Lady of William Dent, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 25th Sept. Mrs. Charles Rebello, of a Son and Heir.

At Cochin, on the 29th Sept. the Lady of W. Harris, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Berhampoor, on the 21st Sept. the Lady of Maj. Hackett, of the 1st Battalion 24th Regt. of N. I., of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 24th Sept the Lady of C. M. Lushington, Esq. of a Son.

On the 20th Sept. the Lady of Captain John Oliver 2d 11th N. I. of a Son.

Off the Sandheads, on the 17th Sept. on board the Moira, the Lady of Lieutenant Cheney, of the Bengal Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 25th Sept. Mr. Joseph Farnon, aged 12 years.

At Mirzapore, on the 20th Sept. Mr. Elizabeth Rogers.

At Allahabad, on the 29th of August, infant Son of Lieutenant Griffiths, of the 18th N. I.

On board his Budgerow near Chunar, on the 18th Sept. Ensign John Cates, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment of N. I.

On the 24th Sept. James, the infant Son of Samuel Swinton Esq. of the Civil Service.

On the 23d Sept. Mr. Manuel Gomes, of the General Department, aged 44 years and 5 months.

On the 24th Sept. Mr. John Weldon Johnson, aged [illegible] years.

On the 23d Sept. the Wife of Mr. James Abraham Furmie, Teacher at the Hindoo College, aged 17 years

At Fort Marlboro, on the 8th of July, Assistant Surgeon Duncan McCalman, of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of Sunday the 22d Sept. by an attack of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Colonel Paton, the Lady of the Commissary General.

On the 24th Sept. Mrs. Elizabeth Compton, of Nowrah, aged 44 years.

On the 23d Sept. Mr. John Cubbin, aged 27 years

At Cawnpore, on the 16th Sept. John, the infant Son of Captain H. E. Pitman, of the 50th Regiment.

On the 7th Sept. Rebekah, the infant Daughter of Mr. W. Milne, Assistant at the Muttra Pay Office.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, October 9, 1822.

On England—at 90 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10½d. per do. } nominal.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do. } nominal.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Unremittable 16½ per cent. prem.
Remittable 19½ ,, ,,

A serious commotion hat taken place in the vicinity of Hyderabad.—The following is an Extract from a private Letter, dated Hyderabad 23rd September, 1822.

"There has been a terrible disturbance in the neighbourhood of this City. The Pathan population of Chincul Goorah, a suburb, murdered a Hafiz, in consequence of some disputed point of faith, and the whole armed population of the City to the number of 50,000 turned out to take revenge. The inhabitants of Chincul Goorah to the number of 1,500 armed to a man and even their children stood their ground, sallied out, took two guns and a standard, and then stood at bay.—Some hundreds of Juwan-murds have been cut up and the plain was strewed with stripping carcases disfigured by ghastly wounds. The Bolaurum troops on the day following the [illegible] drew up on the height commanding the village to preserve the peace, and yesterday, without firing a shot, the matter came to an amicable adjustment under the excellent arrangement of Mr. Metcalfe. The part the Bolaurum troops have taken is very gratifying—no violence has been used—we have stood neutral and the Pa[illegible] have quietly withdrawn from the Nizam's [illegible]

Madras [illegible] by the most [illegible] ning, and [illegible] this season. [illegible] during the [illegible] any accident occasioned by the light[illegible] It blew a smart gale during the early part of the Storm, but none of the Shipping parted from their anchors.

Mad. Cour. Oct. 4.

The Honorable The Governor was at Singerry Condah on the 4th and was expected to be at Nellore on the 10th instant.

The Windsor Castle, Captain Lee, sailed for England early on Sunday morning.

Passengers—Mrs. Smelt, Mrs. Wrey, Mrs. Sale, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Nelthrop; Major Sale, Capt. Jones, Capt. Logan, Captain Sibbald, Lieut. Logan, Lieut. Street, Lieut. Warrent, Lieut. Andrews, Lieut. Webb, R. N.; Lieut. Pitcairn, Mr. Elliott.—Children: Miss Grant, Miss Keating, Miss Nelthrop, 2 Misses Wrey, Master Keating.

[*The Gov. Gaz. Oct. 8.*

The wind has continued variable and the weather unsettled during the week—accompanied by much distant thunder and lightning—more Rain has fallen, and the wind has also been more from the Northward than usual, at this early part of the month. The Barometer however had not fallen much as late as yesterday Evening.

Commodore Grant paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness The Nabob on Saturday last, and was received at Chepauk under a salute of 13 guns; a like Salute announced the termination of the Commodore's visit. The Nabob, it is understood, returns [illegible] this forenoon.

The Liffey, bearing the [illegible] the Commodore, and the [illegible] a few days of Trincomalee [illegible] is expected to [illegible] where a Ship [illegible] will be re[illegible] 46 gu[illegible] Bombay the middle of

The Ship Ceres, Captain Pridham, from Calcutta the 16th ultimo, and Masulipatam the 5th instant, arrived in the Roads yesterday. The Brig Lion has also arrived in the Roads from the Northward since our last report.

Passengers by the Ceres.—Mrs. Pridham, Mrs. Peregren, Mrs. Dan Selam, Captain Mitchell, H. M. 39th Regt.; Lieut. R. Bradford 17th N. I.; Mr. Holland.

[*Gov. Gaz. Oct. 10.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major E. Broderick. 34th Regt.; Captain J. Leslie, 54th Regt.; Lieut. H. E. Kenny, 2d Bat. 10th N. I.; Lieut. P. P. Hodge, 2d Bat 1st N. I.; Lieut. Mackenzie, Royal Regt.; Asst. Surg. J. Smart, M. D. Negapatam; Assist. Surgeon J. Caswall, 1st Bat. 14th N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Major James Wallis, 46th Regiment; Captain Ed. Lane, 24th Foot; Capt. C. Bowen, 2d Bat. 22d N. I.; Lieut. G. A. Brodie, 3d Lt. Cav.; Assist. Surg. H. S. Fleming, M. D. 2d Bat. 21st N. I.

Gov. Gaz. Oct. 10.

Calcutta Intelligence.

The Persian Prince. In the evening of Friday last at 5 o'clock, the most Noble The Governor General returned the visit of the Persian Prince, Futteh Oolla Khan, at his house in Royd street, attended by his Personal Staff, the acting Persian Secretary to Government, and a squadron of the Body Guard.

On Saturday the 21st instant, the 28th Calcutta Lottery was put to public sale at the Town Hall, and purchased by Messrs. Blaney and Co. for 6,11,400 Rupees.

Major General Kennedy arrived at Benares on the 15th instant, and, during the passage up the river, has unfortunately lost a Boat, [illegible] on board.

[illegible] *Sept. 30, Sept. 1822.*

[illegible] Indian.—We [illegible] considerable progress has been [illegible] the Survey of [illegible] Triangles have [illegible] North as Ellichpore in Berar. [illegible] series continued back to the base [illegible] Beder. It is projected, we hear, ultimately to prolong this important Survey as far as the vicinity of Agra, the great Meridional Series being continued through Hindoostan till it fall upon the Jumna, near that City. It is calculated that the contemplated operation may be completed in the course of four years, and if no obstacles, at present unforeseen, occur to frustrate the plan, we may look forward with confidence to the accomplishment, within that period, of one of the most stupendous works of science that has ever been undertaken.

Mr. Crommelin.—We are sorry to announce that Mr. Crommelin, the Salt Agent at Hidgelee, died at Contai on the evening of Friday the 20th instant.

Editor of John Bull.—We must request the indulgence of our friends for a few days, if John Bull does not fully answer their expectations, as the Editor is compelled from ill health to leave Calcutta for a short period. —*John Bull.*

Cal. Jour. 30, Sept. 1822

English Ex[illegible]ts.

T[illegible]

[illegible]*SHIRE.*

[illegible] *Mercury.*]

[illegible] the following intelligence [illegible] to lay it before our readers. [illegible] be relied on;—

[illegible] system of lawless violence detailed in our last, as having been adopted by the labourers connected with the immense iron-works this county, has by no means diminished during the week. A meeting of the magistracy at which the Lord-Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, presided, was held on Friday, and resolutions were adopted with a view to maintain the peace; but they have not yet produced the desired effect. A requisition, signed most respectably, for a county meeting to take into consideration the distressed and disturbed state of the county, has been presented to the High Sheriff, who has appointed a meeting to be held at Usk on Friday next, and we look with confidence to the measures that will be then proposed to repress the daring outrages that now disgrace and alarm the county. The deluded individuals form themselves into immense bodies, and, in the presence even of the military, proceed to break up the roads, and to adopt every species of annoyance which the peculiar nature of the country puts at their disposal. On Thursday last they were in open contest with the military; the Roit Act was read, and we fear several wounds were inflicted.

It seems that arrangements were made for conveying some waggons of coal from the Crwmlin wharf, at the head of the monmouthshire canal, to the ironworks of Messrs. Harford and Co., at Ebbw Vale, 10 miles higher up the country. The Chepstow cavalry, under the command of Capt. Buckle, were at Crwmlin by 8 o'clock, accompanied by several of the neighbouring magistrates; and the Scots Greys were sent for from Abergavenny. Great contention had taken place about loading the waggons. It was then decided that a party of the cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Wells of Piercefield, should form a kind of advanced guard, and should precede the main body about a mile, to prevent the breaking up the roads.

The road in this part winds along a narrow valley, with an immense mountain, almost perpendicular, on the right hand, at the foot of which runs the river on the left. The detachment hardly proceeded three quarters of a mile, when a most furious attack was made upon it from the sides of the hill on the right, down which immense stones and fragments of rock were hurled with great violence. The Bugle was immediately sounded for assistance, and the party halted; but not having any proper means of defence at hand against this species of assault, a retreat was sounded; having retired about [illegible] exposed [illegible] most part [illegible] the Scots Greys [illegible] the top of the very high hill, in rear [illegible] ters, and under the admirable directions of Lieut. Lloyd, of the Scots Greys, the woods and quarries were completely cleared.

At Larnithdell, however, about two miles above, the mob came down; having obstructed the convoy by tearing up the roads, and running several waggons across the roads, they made a desperate attack on this part of the convoy, and a most confused scene of riot and confusion ensued and Mr. Frere, the magistrate, was knocked off his horse. The Greys fired a volley over the heads of the rioters, but chiefly used their swords, and several wounds were inflicted but great credit is due to the soldiers for their forbearance. The convoy was at length able to proceed, but slowly, the road being torn up in fifty places, and large pieces of timber being thrown across before the advanced guard could prevent it. When they had proceeded about three miles further, another attack was made by pouring down torrents of stones from the steep hill on the right. Here the Greys were ordered to dismount, and with Lieut. Lloyd, who gallantly shared the fatigue [illegible] his men, at their head, scaled the [illegible] The mob came firmly and resolutely [illegible] cing the troops, and rolling down immense fragments of rock amongst them; a [illegible] gagement ensued; but the assailants being unprovided with fire arms, fled on the first volley from the soldiers. One man fell, and several were wounded, but from the nature of the country they were borne away by their comrades.

After the rioters were thus dispersed our informant came away; and we have not learnt the day's proceedings: but we do not expect they could again rally, as the country on the right became more open, and the convoy was sufficiently protected by the river on the left.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed fo*[illegible]*RIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.*

WHERE ADVE[illegible]S AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[illegible] about to change [illegible] requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible] out-stations who r[illegible] bers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

DISTURBANCES AT BILSTON,&c.

We regret to hear that the miners still continue refractory, and the few who are disposed to submit to their masters, by returning to work, are sought after and severaly ducked, even to the very point of drowning, from which some have almost miraculously escaped. An attempt was made on Thursday last, at Highfields Works, near Bilston, to duck the men who had returned to their work; but the rioters were disappointed by the arrival of a party of Yeomanry from Wolverhampton, who immediately dispersed the assembled thousands, and secured several of the ringleaders. A man who threw a stone and wounded the Magistrate last week when reading the Riot Act near Bilston, was shot through the body by one of the constables in attendance, and has since died. Some of the deluded men have lately been employed in casting bullets. We have been informed that eighteen iron-masters are ruined by a bad trade, and more failures are expected. Six of the rioters have been committed to our county gaol. We have to add, that at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, an express arrived at Stafford, from the Rev. John Clare, the Magistrate at Wolverhampton, requesting the immediate aid of the permanent staff of the militia; in consequence of which the adjutant (Captain Musgrave) marched for that place at six o'clock on the following morning, with all the non-commissioned officers and drummers, except such as were thought necessary for the protection of the stores of regiment.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

MAY 15, 1822.

ECCLESIASTICAL PUNISHMENT—Sunday last the church-yard and the streets leading to Bethnal-green church were crowded by thousands of spectators to witness the ceremony of a young woman, named Sarah Green, doing penance, by order of the Surrogate of the Ecclesiastical Court, by standing in a white sheet in the chancel of the church, for calling her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ann Johnson, wife of Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the above parish. "W—e." However, the ceremony of standing in the sheet was dispensed with, to the disappointment of the multitude; but the female, who was a very fine young woman, attired in a white dress, repeated the following recantation in the presence of the rector, churchwardens, the person calumniated, and five or six of her relations:—"I, Sarah Green, wife of James Green, have uttered and spoken several scandalous and opprobrious words, against Ann Johnson, wife of Wm. Johnson, of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, to the great offence of Almighty God, the scandal of the Christain religion, and the injury and reproach of my neighbour's credit, by calling her 'W—e' I do, therefore, before God and you, humbly confess and acknowledge such offence, and am heartily sorry for the same, and do ask her forgiveness, and promise hereafter never to offend her in the like manner, God assisting me." The female appeared very much affected; and after the form was gone through was led out of the church by the beadles, who conducted her safely through the mob, and she was conveyed home in a coach.

MAY 21, 1822

THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION.

THE KING V. WESTMACOTT AND OTHERS.

Mr. Common Sergeant shewed cause against the rule obtained by Mr. Turton for a criminal information against the editor and publishers of the *Gazette af Fashion*, for a libel, which, professing to be part of an exposure of the gambling houses in the metropolis imputed to Mr. Fielder not only that he was concerned in several, but that he had caused pistols to be placed within the reach of his brother, who was insane, with which he shot himself, and that he forged this brother's will. The learned counsel said that, unless the prosecutor we[re] cousions that he was implicated in gami[ng] transactions, he could scarcely have understo[od] that the paragraph was applicable to hims[elf]. He was called "Field Marshal John, Co[m]mander"—

Mr. Justice Bayley inquired if the prosecu[tor] had not been convicted of keeping a gamblin[g] house in that court, because he remembered his surprise that a person of that name had not been brought up for judgment.

Mr. Common Sergeant.—It is the same, my Lord; he is a very opulent person.

Mr. Turton.—I did not know that money could divert the stream of justice. The imputations complained of are quite of another description.

Mr. Common Sergeant replied that there were undoubtedly other imputations which he did not mean to justify. But there were also parts of the article, charging Mr. Fielder with being proprietor of gambling-houses, and with having been convicted in that court, which he had not ventured to deny. Now, he apprehended, that a party made out no case for a criminal information unless he denied the whole charge. If a person had been accused of murder and burglary, would the Court interfere to protect him when he only swore that he was innocent of the first? Here, also, the principal defendant had, in a great measure, cleared himself by swearing, that he did not know the author of the libel, that he had never seen it before it was printed, that he cancelled the sheet as soon as he perceived it, and sent to offer Mr. Fielder any reparation which he might desire. Under these circumstances, he submitted, there was no reason why M. Fielder should claim the extraordinary interference of the Court for his protection.

Mr. C. Phillips, on the same side, contended. that the prosecutor, against whom no less than seven indictments for assaults or frauds had been preferred, ought to be left to seek redress from the ordinary tribunals. He would be well conversant with the modes of proceedings in all of them; if sent to the sessions, there he had been before; if brought into this Court, he was still at home. It was owing only to the mercy of the prosecutor that he was not now standing on that floor to receive the judgement of their Lordships.

Mr. Justice Best.—I believe you are giving the prosecutor credit for a motive to which he is not at all entitled.

Mr. Turton, in reply, admitted, that if his client had made the imputation of gambling the ground of his complaint, he must have denied it on oath; but here he complained of charges of murder and forgery, for which there was not the slighest foundation. Granting, for the sake of argument, that he had kept gambling houses, was this any reason why offences should be imputed to him which would affect his life? Because in 1817 he had been convicted of keeping a gaming house, was he in 1822 to be accused of crimes of the deepest dye? In the case of persons of very exalted rank, the Court had interfered, although they had been guilty of the very offence on which the libel was founded. And surely it was not for the interests of the public peace that any individual should be thus libelled without immediate redress, as he would thus be tempted to execute for himself justice.

The Lord Chief Justice.—I hope it will not be understood that the Court mean to hold out that such libels may be published with impunity. This case can be a precedent to very few, because I hope it will have few parallels. We think the rule must be discharged, and the party left to his ordinary remedies.

MAY. 22d. 1822

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, SATURDAY, MAY 18.

(Sittings in Error before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas und the Barons of Exchequer.)

LEWIS, GENT., V. CLEMENT.

This ease came before the Court in the form of an appeal against an order of the Court of King's Benck.

It was an action for a libel, originally tried at the Assizes for the county of Kent, in which the plaintiff, who is an attorney, carrying on business at Canterbury, sought to recover compensation in damages for an injury sustained by him in his character, in consequence of a report of a proceeding in the Insolvent Debtors' Court having been published in the "Observer" newspaper under the distinguishing head of "Shameful Conduct of an Attorney." On this trial the defendent put certain pleas of justification on the record, and called witnesses to prove that justifica[tion] ing the facts which were report[ed] curred in the Insolvent Debtors' ult was, that a verdict was return[ed] dant on his pleas of justification, zing the truth of the publication, bsequently moved to set aside the defendant, on the ground that the that verdict had been found were ad. After solemn argument on both stion stood over for several terms, when the Court of King's Bench ultimately gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered a writ of inquiry to be directed to the sheriff of Kent, requiring him to summon a jury to assess the damages which the plaintiff had sustained. An inquiry did accordingly take place at Blackheath, and the jury awarded damages against the defendant, to the amount of 500l. The defendant, as entitled by law, appealed against this order of the Court of King's Bench, to this Court, and on the 7th instant the question came on for arment.

Mr. PLATT then urged, in an ingenious and powerful manner, citing several cases in support of his proposition, that the Court of King's Bench were in error, in ordering a writ of inquiry to assess the damages; and that the course which they ought to have pursued was to have granted a venire de novo, and to have sent the case again down to the assizes to be tried, and not have debarred the defendant from the advantages which he would have thereby enjoyed.

The question having been adjourned for further discussion to this day,

Mr. MARRYAT was now heard in support of the order of the Court of King's Bench, and in opposition to the point submitted by Mr. Platt. He quoted many cases to illustrate his argument; but the learned Judges, after due deliberation, and without calling upon Mr. Platt for his reply, decided that the Court of King's Bench had been wrong in making the order in question, and resolved to remit their opinion to that Court, intimating that all the proceedings subsequent to the former trial should be set aside, and that a venire de novo should be issued, thereby empowering the plaintiff, if he thought proper, again to take the opinion of a jury at the ensuing summer assizes.

CONSISTORY COURT, THURSDAY, MAY 21.

GREEN, FALSELY CALLED DALTON (BY GREEN. HER GUARDIAN), AGAINST DALTON.

In this case, the facts of which we have already brought before our readers,

Sir CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON decided that the marriage was null and void. It appeared that the baptismal name of the minor was Sophia Green, and that she was married by the names of Sophia Augusta. In the memorandum-book of the clerk of St. Mary's, Islington, the husband had entered the names of his intended wife as Sophia Augusta Green, and she herself, after the ceremony, had so subscribed her name in the marriage registry of that parish—circumstances which fixed a fraud on both the parties. The facts which were pleaded being admitted, it was unnecessary for the Court to enter into them. The case of "Sullivan and Sullivan" had been much relied on, in the argument; but upon looking to the decision of the Arches' Court, (to which that cause was appealed from the Consistorial Court of London), it would be found that the learned judge had laid down this principle—that it was not necessary to prove a positive fraud against a party in order to invalidate a marriage, where the suit was for nullity by reason of undue publication of bans, false description, or minority; but it was enough to show that what was done might have the effect of fraud—namely, deception or misinformation. Now, in the present case, the marriage was against the expressed wishes of the father; the female was a minor, and the subcriptions, both by the husband and the wife, of the wife's name, were false. The marriage was concealed by the female from her father's knowledge, and only acknowledged, after inquiry on the one part, and denial followed by confession on the other. Not merely the intention, therefore, but the knowledge of fraud was thus traced to both the parties. It might be difficult to say, that in the pleadings any reason was assigned for such fraud on the part of Dalton; but it was enough that the circumstances of the case, taken together, furnished proof of that of which there was no direct evidence as to intention. One circumstance, however, was strong to show the fraudulent intention. Here was no wedding garment provided for this ceremony; but Dalton went to be married in the same clothes he usually wore when at work—a fact from which it was almost impossible not to infer that disguise or concealment was contemplated. Upon the whole of the evidence, and looking to the proper manner in which this suit had been instituted by the father of the minor, the Court felt itself bound to pronounce against the validity of this pretended marriage, and to declare Sophia Green, party in this cause, free from all matrimonial contracts or engagements whatsoever.

MAY 25.

THE KING'S GRAND PARTY TO RECEIVE THE PRINCE AND PRINCES OF DENMARK.

[*Court Circular.*]

Every rarity and delicacy was provided at the dinner for the entertainment of the Royal Strangers on Thursday evening. The splendid and magnificent gold and silver state service was used upon the occasion. The second course was served up on the former, and the whole of the preparations were as superb as any that have been given by his Majesty for a considerable time. The whole of the state rooms were set apart for the evening party, with the exception of the grand drawing room set apart for the dining party, and the room leading to it. They were brilliantly illuminated with wax lights, decorated with growing plants and blown flowers from the royal gardens of Kensington and Kew. A little before 10 o'clock, a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards arrived in Pall-mall, to regulate the carriages of those who had the honour of being invited to their Sovereign's party. Townshend, Sayer and a numerous assemblage of the Bow-street officers and patrol, were in attendance to preserve order. The private entrance, opened on levee and other public days, was opened on this occasion for the reception of chairs into the Palace-yard. The company began to arrive a little before 10 o'clock, and were conducted by the pages in waiting across the grand hall through the octagon hall to the state apartments, the same way as those who have the privilege of the *entre* on levee days.

The band played occasionally as the company arrived, who appeared all in full court dresses.

His Majesty was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, wearing several Foreign Orders, with which he has been invested, in compliment to the Royal strangers, including that of the Danish Order, and the Riband, which we understand is of the Elephant.

The Duchess of Kent, attended by General Wetherell, and the Baroness de Spaelth, was among the first who arrived. The Duke of Devonshire also arrived early, and after making his obeisance to his Majesty, left the Royal palace, having a numerous party to entertain at Devonshire, The company were supplied with a profusion of choice fruits and confectionary, by the Royal pages and other attendants in the Octagon-room. Card tables were provided for the company, but they did not appear to have any attraction. At 12 o'clock the Prince and Princess of Denmark took leave of his Majesty, and left the palace: they were again saluted by the band of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, with our loyal national anthem "God save the King." The Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Kent followed directly after: and the general company departed as soon as their carriages could be brought up: they consisted of Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan Minister, and his Countess; the American Minister and his Lady, with most of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and their Ladies. and among the company were the H. Mrs. on Hope, Mr. Hope, Marquis & Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl & Countess of Jersey, Lady Grantham, Earl and Countess Morley, the Marquis of Exeter, the Right Honourable Sir. George Hill, the Right Honourable Frederick Robinson, Lord and Lady Wilton, the Countess of Derby, Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, Viscount Clive, Lord and Lady Ravensworth, Honourable Miss Liddells, Dkke of Beaufort, Lord Morpeth, Miss Howard, Viscount Granvil, Earl and Countess of Harcourt, Duke of Athol, Viscount Sydney, Marquis and Marchiones of Lansdown, Mr. and Mrs. Goulburn, Viscount Cranborne, Earl and Countess Cowper, Lord and Lady Burhersh, Earl of Lauderdale, Earl of Warwick, Lord and Lady Stewart, Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Fife, Earl of Cathcart, Lord Aboyne, Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Sir Henry Wellesley, Earl and Countess of Scarborough, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Earl Mount Edgecombe, Sir William A'Court, Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Marquis Camden, Sir Charles Long, the Ladies Pratt, Earl and Countess Verulam, Countess of Lonsdale, Lord Lowther, Earl of Uxbridge, Marquis of Worcester, Lord and Lady R. Seymour, Lord and Lady Cawdor Lady, A'Becket, &c.

MAY 30th 1822,

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, sundry Papers relative to the recognition of the Independence of the South American Colonies.

I transmit to the Senate, agreeably to their resolution of yesterday, a report from the Secretary of State, with copies of the papers requested by tha resolution, in relation to the recognition of the South American provinces.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, April 26, 1822.

Department of State, April 25.

The Secretary of State, so whom has been referred a resolution of the Senate of this day, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have, proper to be disclosed, from our Minister at Madrid; or from the Spanish Minister resident in this country, concerning the views of Spain relative to the recognization of the independence of the South American colonies, and of the dictamen of the Spanish Cortes, has the honor to submit to the President copies of the papers particularly referred to.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Joaquim de Anduagu to the Secretory of State.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9, 1822.

SIR,—In the National Intelligencer of this day I have seen the Message sent by the President to the House of Representatives, in which he proposes the recognition by the United States of the Insurgent Governments of Spanish America. How great my surprise was, may be easily judged by any one acquainted with the conduct of Spain towards this Republic, and who knows the immense sacrifices which she has made to preserve her friendship. In fact, who could think that, in return for the cession of her most important provinces in this hemisphere— for the forgetting of the plunder of her commerce by American citizens— for the privileges granted to their navy--- and for as great proofs of friendship as one nation can give another, this Executive would propose that the insurrection of the ultra-marine possessions of Spain should be recognized? And, moreover, will not his astonishment be augmented to see that this Power is desirous to give the destructive example of sanctioning the rebellion of provinces which have received no offence from the mother country, to those to whom she has granted a participation of a free constitution, and to whom she

has extended extended all the rights and prerogatives of Spanish citizes? In vain will a parellel be attempted to be drawn between the emancipation of this republic and that which the Spanish rebels attempt; and history is sufficient to prove, that, if a harrassed and persecuted province has a right to break its chains, others, loaded with benefits, elevated to the high rank of freemen, ought only to bless and embrace more closely the protecting country which has bestowed such favours upon them.

But, even admitting that morality ought to yield to policy, what is the present state of Spanish America, and what are its Governments, to entitle them to recognition? Buenos Ayres is sunk in the most complete anarchy, and each day sees new despots produced, who disappear the next. Peru, conquered by a rebel army, has near the gates of the capital another Spanish army, aided by part of the inhabitants. In Chilli, and individual suppresses the sentiments of the inhabitants, and his violence presages a sudden change. On the coast of Fime, also, the Spanish banners wave, and the Insurgent Generals are occupied in quarrelling with their own compatriots, who prefer taking the part of a freo power to that of being the slaves of an adventurer. In Mexico, too, there is no Government, and the result of the questions which the chiefs commanding there have put to Spain is not known. Where, then, are those Governments, which ought to be recognized; where the pledges of their stability; where the proof that those provinces will not return to a union with Spain, when so many of their inhabitants desire it; and, in fine, where the right of the United States to sanction, and declare legitimate, a rebellion without cause, and the event of which is not even decided?

I do not think it necessary to prove that if the state of Spanish America were such as it is represented in the message; that if the existence of its Governments were certain and established; that, if the impossibility of its re-union with Spain were so indisputable; and that, if the justice of its recognition were so evident, the Powers of Europe, interested in gaining the friendship of countries so important for their commerce, would have been negligent in fulfilling it. But, seeing how distant the prospect is of even this result, and faithful to the ties which unite them with Spain, they await the issue of the contest, and abstain from doing a gratuitous injury to a friendly Government, the advantages of which are doubtful, and the odium certain. Such will be that which Spain will receive from the United States in case the recognition proposed in the Message should take effect; and posterity will be no less liable to wonder, that the Power which has received the most proofs of the friendship of Spain, should be the one delighted with being the first to take a step which could have only been expected from another that had been injured.

Although I could enlarge upon this disagreeable subject, I think it useless to do so because the sentiments which the message ought to excite in the breast of every Spaniard can be no secret to you. Those which the King of Spain will experience at receiving a notification so unexpected, will be doubtless very disagreeable; and at the same time that I hasten to communicate it to his Majesty, I think it my duty to protest as I do solemnly protest against the recognition of the Governments mentioned, of the insurgent provinces of South America, by the United States, declaring that it can in no way now, or at any time lessen or invalidate, in the least, the right of Spain to the said provinces, or to employ whatever means may be in her power to reunite them to the rest of her dominions.

I pray you, Sir, to be pleased to lay this protest before the President; and I flatter myself that, convinced of the solid reasons which have dictated it, he will suspend the measure which he has proposed to Congress, and that he will give to his Catholic Majesty this proof of his friendship and of his justice.

I remain, with the most distinguished consideration, praying God to guard your life many years, your most obedient humble servant.

JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA.

John Q. Adams, Secretary of State.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE MINISTER FROM SPAIN.

Department of State, Washington, April 6, 1822

Sir,—Your letter of the 9th of March was, immediately after I had the honour of receiving it, laid before the President of the United States by whom it has been deliberately considered, and by whose direction, I am, in replying to it, to assure you of the earnestness and sincerity with which this Government desires to entertain and to cultivate the most friendly relations with that of Spain.

This disposition has been manifested not only by the uniform course of the United States, in their direct political and commercial intercourse with Spain, but by the friendly interest which they have felt in the welfare of the Spanish nation, and by the cordial sympathy with which they have witnessed their spirit and energy, exerted in maintaining their independance of all foreign control, and their right of self-government.

In every question relating to the independence of a nation, two principles are involved—one of right, and the other of fact; the former exclusively depending upon the determination of the nation itself, & the latter resulting from the successful execution of that determination. This right has been recently exercised as well by the Spanish nation in Europe as by several of those countries in the American hemisphere which had for two or three centuries been connected as colonies with Spain. In the conflicts which have attended these revolutions, the United States have carefully abstained from taking any part respecting the right of the nations concerned in them to maintain, or new organize their own political constitutions, and observing, whenever it was a contest by arms, the most impartial neutrality. But the civil war in which Spain was for some years involved with the inhabitants of her colonies in America, has, in substances, ceased to exist.

Treaties, equivalent to an acknowledgment of independence, have been concluded by the Commanders and Viceroys of Spain herself, with the Republic of Columbia, with Mexico, and with Peru; while in the provinces of La Plata, in Chili, no Spanish force has for several years existed to dispute the independence which the inhabitants of those countries had declared.

Under these circumstances, the Government of the United States, far from consulting the dictates of a policy questionable in its morality, has yielded to an obligation of duty of the highest order, by recognizing as independent states nations, which deliberately asserting their right to have maintained and established it resistance which had been, or could oppose it. The recognition is neither intended to invalidate any right of Spain, nor to affect the employment of any means which she may yet be disposed or enabled to use, with the view of re-uniting those provinces to the rest of her dominions. It is the mere acknowledgment of existing facts, with the view to the regular establishment with the nations newly formed, of those relations, political and commercial, which is the moral obligation of civilized and Christian nations to entertain reciprocally with one another.

It will not be necessary to discuss with you a detail of facts, upon which your information appears to be materially different from that which has been communicated to this Government, and is of public notoriety; nor the propriety of the denominations which you have attributed to the inhabitants of the South American provinces. It is not doubted that other and more correct views of the whole subject will very shortly be taken by your Government, and that it, as well as the other European Governments, will show that deference to the example of the United States, which you urge as the duty or the policy of the United States to show to theirs. The effect of the example of one independent nation upon the councils and measures of another can be just only so far as it is voluntary; and as the United States desire that their example should be followed, so it is their intention to follow that of others upon no other principle. They confidently rely that the time is at hand when all the Governments of Europe, friendly to Spain, and Spain herself, will not only concur in the acknowledgment of the independence of the American nations, but in the sentiment that nothing will tend more effectually to the welfare and happiness of Spain than the universal concurrence in that recognition. I pray you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Don Joaquin de Anduaga, Envoy Extraordinary &c. &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, MAY, 10.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PEERS BILL.

Mr. T. A. Smith (we believe) rose. He would not say a word upon the general question of emancipation, but with all his respect for the wonderful abilities, for the splendid talents of the hon. member for Liverpool, he could not but consider the present proposition as most extraordinary. He thought the measure most unfair, most unjust, towards the great body of the Catholics; he thought it most aristocratic in its principle; for what could be more aristocratic than to grant a boon to the peers, and to leave the commoners in their existing situation? On a former evening he had paid the most sedulous attention to the hon. member for Liverpool's speech; and that speech had much fortified his objection to the measure. He had listened to that speech with impatience, not unmixed with alarm, after what had fallen from the hon. member for Somerset-shire (Sir T. Lethbridge), lest he should be captivated by the voice of the Syren; but the charm of that address, whatever it might have been, had been completely removed by the honourable member for Oxford [Mr. Peel.] If he (Mr. Smith) knew any thing of the subject, the measure of the honorable member for Liverpool was not pleasing even to the most zealous advocates of Catholic emancipation. He had hoped to see it rejected by a large majority; but he supposed that the honorable Attorney-General for Ireland, finding that he could not prevent the motion from being brought forward, had thought it better to express his approbation of it, than to meet it by moving the previous question, as he had been expected by many to do. If the honourable Attorney-General was sincere in the approbation he expressed, why had he not brought forward the general measure at once? for certainly the general measure, backed by securities, would have come better to the house than the measure now brought forward. (Mr. Smith) sat down with a full expectation that there were hon. members who had not voted upon the former night; and others who had on that night voted for the adoption of the measure, who would join him to night in voting against it—who would join him, that was, in voting for the postponement of the measure, until the general question could be brought the house. Whether the story of Titus Oates was a fallacy or not—whether Charles II. was a Catholic in his heart or not—he (Mr. Smith) could see no reason why the lords, merely because they were lords, should be restored to to their privilages *instanter*. When the time arrived for bringing forward the general measure, backed by proper securities, he should look to the course pursued by the honourable member for Oxford, and by other members: if they relaxed in their opinions, he should probably relax in his.

Mr. Wetherell declared himself at a loss to conceive why the hon. member for Liverpool had insulated one particular point of the general question called Catholic emancipation. The right hon. gentleman grounded his motion upon the fact that the exclusion of Catholic peers from Parliament in Charles the Second's time had originated in a fiction; a huge lie—and he (Mr. Wethereli) added it to be a huge lie—of Titus Oates's and he argued that the cause, or supposed cause, of exclusion itself should cease, and he farther supported his bill upon the ground taken by the hon. Attorney-General for Ireland, that the exclusion of Catholic peers from Parliament was not one of the fundamental principles laid down at the Revolution. He (Mr. Wetherell) conceded that the act of exclusion was an effusion of the fears and passions—of the *magus furor* of the people, under the belief of Oates's plot: but he looked for a defence of the continuance of that act, not to the facts which had produced, but to the facts which had come out after it. Although Charles II. in his life had been restrained by his fears from attempting a blow at the Protestant supremacy, yet the breath had been scarcely out of his body ten days, when the message arrived from France to know what was the strength of the Catholic party in England. Now he agreed that the story which produced the act was fictitious; but after that fiction, had not real conspiracies appeared? He granted that the moving cause of the exclusion was untenable, but the continuance of that exclusion was warranted, he contended by subsequent discoveries. He now came to the second argument set up in defence of the measure—that it was no part of the principle of the revolution to exclude Catholic peers from Parliament. Let that fact be shown, and his vote in favour of the measure should follow. But he said that it was a principle of the revolution to exclude Catholic peers from Parliament; and history placed the point beyond dispute. He knew the objection of the house to long extracts; but he would just read a short way one relative to that point, from a correspondence which passed between James the Second & the Prince & Princess of Orange, when James was infamously attempting to subvert the liberties of his country. The letters to which he alluded were written by Mr. Stuart, on the part of James II, and Pensionary Fagell, on the part of the house of Orange; and the lines which put the point of exclusion beyond question were these.—The letter he quoted was from the Prince and Princess of Orange, and referred to propositions made by the King. It ran thus—"And if his Majesty (James) desires their concurrence in repealing the penal laws, their Highness (of Orange) are ready to give it;"—(Hear.) Honorable Gentlemen said "hear" to the first part of the sentence; but he (Mr. Wetherell) said "hear" to the second;—provided those laws remain still in their full force as far as goes to the exclusion of Catholics from seats in both Houses of Parliament." In the Bill of Rights it was distinctly asserted that the Parliament, consisting of Lords Spiritual and Temporal on the one hand, and of the Commons of the realm on the other, should be essentially and entirely Protestant and that was a proof that the 30th of Charles II. did not pass *sub silentio* as the time of the revolution. The manner in which the coronation oath was then altered was also another proof of it. From the time of the reformation down to the revolution, the Kings of England upon their coronations had only sworn to preserve the laws and liberties of their subjects; but at the revolution an additional clause was introduced, whereby they were compelled to swear to preserve the Protestant religion pure and inviolate. Such a clause demonstrated most clearly that at the revolution Protestantism was considered as interwoven with the British constitution. If further evidence on that point were wanted, it was to be found in the statute of union with Scotland, whereby it was provided that the electors of the 16 representative peers for Scotland, as well as the elected, should be professors of the Protestant religion. It was the recollection of these undeniable facts in our history that made him receive, with the utmost surprise, a statement, which a right hon. friend of his had made on a former night, namely, that exclusion of Catholics from the Legislature was not a fundamental principle of the revolution of 1688. Having established the position that Catholics were intentionally excluded from the legislature at that time, he would next ask the supporters of the present measure, why, if Catholics were to be re-admitted into it, the peers were to be the first parties so readmitted. On the principle that charity begins at home, the Catholic commoners should be the first parties introduced into Parliaments as the measure for their re-admission originated with the Commons of England, the plebeian order should be restored to its privileges before the equestrain. Why was the peer to be the precursor of the commoner? Why was he to be redintegrated into the commonwealth before his fellow Catholic of inferior rank? He particularly wished the house to notice the inconsistency to which this bill, if carried into law, would necessarily lead it. This bill would admit the Catholic peer into Parliament, without obliging him to take any oath at all. They were already informed, that a bill would be introduced during the next session, to admit the Catholic commoner also. Was the commoner to be shackled with an oath, whilst the peer was allowed to take his seat without any? or were both to be admitted into Parliament without any trammels or securities whatsoever? If the introduction of Catholic peers by this bill was merely intended to pave the way for the introduction of Catholic commoners into Parliament by another, he would much rather that this bill should franchise both of them *passibus æquis*. The right of the Catholic peer to legislate was said to be superior to that of the commoner, because he had *a priori* by his birth a right to legislate, whereas that of the Catholic commoner depended upon his capacity and eligibility. Now he argued that there was no difference between the right of birth to legislation and that right which was inherent in every man to be elected to such a duty. He must also ask those who had formerly voted for the whole measure, whether they were not acting inconsistently in voting for the measure now introduced. In the acts of 1819 and 1821 tests and securities were proposed that were omitted here. Why, he would ask, were tests necessary at that time, and unnecessary now? If any gentlemen would prove to him that circumstances had occurred in the interval, which did away with the necessity of tests, he would willingly grant to the Catholics unrestricted emancipation. The hon. member then read over the principal clauses of Mr. Grattan's bill, and commented at considerable length upon the securities which they provided. He must again ask why those securities were not inserted in the present bill? He knew that it was said that there was now no danger of a Popish successor, that the penal laws were chiefly made to guard against that danger, and that as the cause had ceased, so also ought the laws which it had produced. Now, he thought that the man would not argue logically who said that as the larger danger was gone, no danger remained behind it. There was no fear, he allowed, at present of a Popish successor, but there were still minor dangers against which it behoved then to guard. It was said by some hon. gents. that the Catholic peer had a right to the privileges of his rank in spite of his religion: if that doctrine were true, so also had the King; and yet, by the Bill of Rights, if the King was to go once to a Popish mass, the crown would drop immediately from his head, and the subjects' allegiance would be dissolved. It was likewise urged, that if the Catholic peers were reinstated in the former privileges belonging to their rank, the smallness of their numbers would prevent them from doing any mischief to the state. Now he begged leave to remind the house that there was a place in which 8 or 10 votes were not quite so insignificant as some people seemed to suppose. If he were not afraid of wearying the patience of the house, he could prove that in repeated instances 8 or 10 had formed the majority on questions of the most vital importance. The hon. and learned gentlemen then observed, that there was no Catholic state in Europe, from large Austria down to small Venice, in which the Protestant subjects did not labour under certain disqualifications. Why then was Great Britain to be the only country in which tests were not to be required from those who held opinions hostile to the established religion? Why was that to be granted in Great Britain that was not granted in Spain? Hon. gentlemen had told him that he ought not to alarm the country with stories about the Spanish armada and the plot of Titus Oates. He could assure them that he had no intention of doing any such thing. He would refer to modern politics to show that there was still some danger apprehended from the spiritual influence of the Pope. In the year 1786 a congress of the ecclesiastical states of Germany was held at Vienna, at which the Emperor presided, and in which a strong remonstrance was drawn up against the encroachments of the Pope. That fact he conceived to be a decisive refutation of the assertions of those who declared that the Pope's power and influence had long been on the decline. It had been said that the cause of Catholic emancipation regularly gained by discussion—that like the being personified by the poet, "Mobilitate viget viresque acquirit eundo,"—that it counted among its great supporters the name of Fox, Pitt, and Grattan. He allowed that to be the case, and he reminded honourable gentlemen of it, because those great men had been the supporters of a qualified emancipation, and not of that unqualified emancipation contemplated in the present bill. The bill of last session was said to have been introduced for the purpose of setting at rest all religious animosities, and of producing conciliation: the bill now before the house was calculated to produce an effect totally the reverse; for, whilst it was hearts's-ease to the Catholic peer, it was heart-break-

ing to the Catholic commoner. After several other arguments of a similar nature, all tending to show the inexpediency of separating this measure from the great measure of Catholic emancipation, the hon. and learned gen. said, that, with all the respect which he felt for his right hon. friend Mr. Canning, he could not bring himself to concur in the bill he had proposed. He should therefore move, that it be read a second time this day six months. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wilmot declared, that though he had voted before for concessions to the Catholics, he had never stated his opinion upon the question. He should now take the opportunity of doing so, because he had the misfortune to differ with a large and respectable body of his constituents. The hon. and learned gent. who had preceded him had asked why this measure was separated from the general measure? He was not bound to answer that question: all that he was bound was to examine into the general merits of the measure. He would therefore ask the hon. and learned gent whether there was any thing in the Roman Catholic religion that disqualified the Catholic peer from doing his duty as a legislator to his fellow countrymen. He was certain that the hon. and learned gent. would admit that there was nothing of that nature in the tenets of the Catholics. "But," said the hon. and learned gent. "would you give concessions without demanding securities?" To that question he would reply by saying, that he could not ask for securities where he saw no dangers (Hear.) Now, he saw no present danger from the admission of Catholic peers into Parliament: and even supposing that there were a distant contingency of future danger from such a measure, he would say, as the House of Commons had long been a debtor to those noble lords for the immunities which it had withheld from them, it might afford to be their creditor for a short time for the securities required. Had it been the fortune of our ancestors to have lived in the present day, he was sure that, though they might have originated these disabilities, they themselves would now have given the motion of his right hon. friend their support. Much had been said as to the obligations of a King at his coronation: but he (Mr. Wilmot) denied that there was any thing contained in the coronation oath which could at all prevent his Majesty from consenting to revoke any restraints at present bearing on his Roman Catholic subjects. (Hear, hear.) He denied the contrary assertion, because such a consent would not endanger the safety of the Established Church. He was equally prepared to deny that an alteration of this kind, in favour of the Roman Catholic Peers, could by possibility be a dangerous to the country as it was formerly supposed to be, conceiving, as he did, that our Constitution was sufficiently plastic to adapt itself to any such change. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he was willing to allow that Charles II. was actuated by most corrupt and un-English principles, and he believed that he was a Catholic in heart as well as in fact. Danger was justly apprehended from Catholic influence under such a king, & under his brother. But let the house observe, after the expulsion of the Stuart family, how gradually less those apprehensions had become, and how many severe statutes had been repealed, until in the reign of our late beneficent sovereign the civil condition of the Catholics had been considerably ameliorated. By such partial relaxations, Government themselves had forced the Catholics to ask for concessions; they had permitted them just to taste the cup of civil liberty, and then had dashed it from their lips. For his (Mr. Wilmot's) part, he anticipated no inconvenience from granting the concession at present claimed. They had been told, however, by an hon. and learned gen. that in another house these seven peers might produce certain evil consequences; as if, in the first place, their influence upon the sentiments of the great body of our nobility was to be such as to direct their votes and conduct; or in the second place, as if all these seven peers must necessarily be of the same opinion on political matters. But the hon. and learned gen. (Mr. Wetherell) had said that the passing of this bill would be heart's-ease to the Catholic peers, and heart-breaking to the Catholic body. But, good God! was that house called upon in this way to supply arguments to the Catholic population? (Hear.) Were they to suppose that the Catholic population would repine because the Catholic peers were restored to their seats in the House of Lords? Would they not reject the suspicion of repining with disdain? Was it necessary here to discuss that endless question of securities and of the influence of the Papal See, which in deliberating upon the general question, has always been found the great, the almost insuperable difficulty, although it had been very properly made the first question to be ascertained. He felt satisfied that the present measure rested upon grounds entirely distinct and separate. He was assured that it was calculated to have one great effect in common with the general measure; it was calculated to conciliate not only the parties immediately interested in it, but the people of Ireland also. (Hear.) It must be to them and to the country a pledge of the ultimate success of the general question. If the house should give their final sanction to the bill of his right hon. friend, he should accept it with gratitude as part of a great boon, in the same way that he would gratefully acknowledge a portion of a gift. He saw nothing inconvenient, but every thing that was conciliatory in the measure (hear); and as for the anomaly which the hon. and learned gentleman had said it would introduce into the constitution, it could introduce none so great as that which already existed. The hon. gentleman concluded by expressing an intention of giving his warmest support to the motion.

Mr. Forster (as we were informed) then addressed the house from under the gallery. He expressed his dissent from the motion on the ground of the extreme inconsistency which they would be guilty of, if they should record a vote upon their journals in favour of a measure which should concede privileges to 7 Catholic peers while they perseveringly denied them to the Catholic body. He conjured the house to reflect whether by such a vote they were not committing all character for consistency; and he should further object to the second reading of the bill, because he thought that the Protestant body of this kingdom had been taken by surprise, and had not had sufficient time properly to meet the question.

Dr. Philimore observed, that upon former occasions, the supporters of measures tending to remove the disabilities of Roman Catholics had been met with such remarks as these---"Deal not with us in general propositions; give us some specific measure in detail." It could not, on the present occasion at least, be objected that a specific measure was not brought forward. He was ready to admit that the Irish question was the one of greater magnitude, and that which had been ever nearest to his heart; but the present measure, standing as it did, on peculiar and very favourable grounds, had his most hearty support. The experience of every page in our history, since the period at which disabilities were first imposed upon Roman Catholics, might serve to prove the claims which the peers of that persuasion had, to an act of justice like that which the legislature were now called upon to pass. The hon. and learned gent. then proceeded to show, that when the Spanish Armada had sailed upon its destination and approached our coasts, Queen Elizabeth confined the chief command of that navy which had proved the salvation of the country, to a Catholic peer, Lord Howard of Effingham. In the reign of Charles I., it was a memorable fact, that the Catholic peers voted in favour of the Protestant Bishops. During the civil wars which ensued, it had been calculated that of the 500 noblemen who bravely perished in the cause of royalty, no fewer than 190 were Roman Catholics, (Hear, hear.) When the Jesuit Garnet was examined before the privy council, a great number of Roman Catholic Lords most actively interfered in that investigation. In fact, it might be said, that the exclusion of these peers from their seats in the House of Lords was the result of evidence of a description the most perjured, and of alleged plots which had no real existence; and that the strongest authority for the harsh measure of expulsion was the testimony of wretches such as Oates and Bedloe. (Hear, hear.) The iniquitous system which they had contrived was consummated by what historians had justly denominated the judicial murder of Lord Stafford. Perhaps the house would pardon him (Dr. Phillimore) if he read to them the remarks which had suggested themselves to a gentleman who was a cotemporary of that unfortunate nobleman, and who was present at his trial and execution. He meant Mr. Evlyn, who, on returning from the trial had recorded his own sertiments in language to this effect:—"One thing my lord said, as to Oates which I confess did exceedingly affect me. That a person who during his depositions made so vaunting a brag, that though he went over to the church of Rome and conformed himself to their ceremonies, he was never a Papist, though all the time he seemed to be of their religion;"---[and after some other observations] "that such a hypocrite, who had so manifesty prevaricated as even to turn idolater, (for so we of the Church of England term one of that faith:) I say, that the witness of such a profligate wretch should be admitted to be evidence on the trial of a Catholic peer; was a thought which most grievously distressed him; and he said that Oates's dissembling with God Almighty, and his impudent owning of it, he did insist upon; and he protested before God, that if he were a judge, he would not hang a dog upon such evidence." When King William was brought over to this country to protect our liberties against that infatuated prince, James II., who had succeeded to the throne of his profligate [illegible] affairs of the kingdom were in such [illegible] arrived at such a crisis, that no [illegible]onably doubt that great jealousies [illegible]ings against the Roman Catholics [illegible]hat time existed. Under such a [illegible]nstances, it could be no matter of [illegible]King William found himself [illegible]elled to enforce the penal statutes [illegible]dy more rigorously than perhaps his well known liberality and disposition to tolerance would otherwise have induced him to do. He most earnestly entreated honourable members, before they made up their minds to vote against the bill, sincerely to weigh whether the much talked of dangers had any real existence. What difference did it make whether the law admitted to the other House, Peers who believed in purgatory and transubstantiation, or peers who denied the Trinity and the doctrine of atonement. To pass this bill was no more than an act of mere justice and christian charity.

Mr. W. Courtenay said, that the true question for the house to consider was, whether at the present moment it was fit to pursue the same course of legislation as had been deemed expedient at at the time of the exclusion of the Catholic peers. Without entering into historical details already refered to, he might say that that system of policy had been applied to the particular events of the time. The hon. Member then examined the act of exclusion itself, and other statutes *in pari materia*, such as that against the Pretender, in order to show, that though it was a principle of the revolution of 1688 to secure a Protestant King and a Protestant succession, no importance had been attached to the point whether the legislature should be Protestant. If any danger existed formerly, none existed now. He rejoiced to see a system of greater toleration prevail among all classes, and the annual indemnity bill was purposely passed to enable Dissenters of all denominations to sit and vote in Parliament. The army and navy had been opened to the Roman Catholics: their peers might fill the most exalted ranks, and enjoy all the advantages of promotion. In short, they were intrusted by law with every species of power that might be dangerous, yet refused admittance within the walls of Parliament where they would be subject to control. Surely this was a most strange anomaly. (Hear, hear.) Looking at the present state of Ireland, it was most important that this bill should be passed---that those who had hitherto been most unjustly excluded from the benefits of the constitution might feel a common interest, and unite in a common cause. The friends of harmony and tranquillity must be the friends of this bill. He felt a strong persuasion that the great and general measure was silently making progress towards ultimate success; and he conjured gentlemen who had not yet voted, or who having voted still doubted, to consider whether the present was not the precise moment when such a gracious concession ought, for the general welfare, to be made.

Mr. W. Peel did not believe that the supporters of the bill on the previous night were aware of the consequences that would ensue if it were passed into a law. The question was not merely whether six or eight Catholic peers of nigh character should be admitted into the other house, for if this partial measure were successful, ere long the Catholic commoners would be introduced into this house, and there would then be no reason why other sects should be excluded. What, then became of the security of the Protestant church? (Hear.) It had been said that the majority of the inhabitants of Ireland were in favour of the measure: perhaps so; but if it were possible to poll the whole population of the three kingdoms, the numbers would be greatly against any concession. He could not tell how any man who hoped for tranquility could support such a proposition. If the present were the time to admit Catholic peers, why was it not the time to admit Catholic commoners? and if so, why had not the right honorable Gentlemen brought forward the general question? Had he (Mr. Peel) been a Catholic peer, he should have objected to the introductiou of the separate question, and would not have accepted of a boon that was not given to all those who were of the same persuasion. He should be glad to learn why this question was now agitated? Its most sanguine friends could not hope that it would pass into a law. ("Hear, hear," from the opposition side.) He was satisfied that it could not ("hear, hear," from the ministerial side); and it was only casting an invidious task upon the House of Peers, to require them to throw it out. (Much cheering from both sides.)

Mr. C. Wynn, after complimenting Mr. Wilmot on the liberal view he had taken of the subject, expressed his concurrence in the opinion that the passing of this bill could have the effect of tranquillizing Ireland. In every view it was most important, but in this most incalculably so; without it, all future measures of conciliation would want half their grace, and every measure of coercion would acquire additional severity. He saw no reason for not carrying a partial bill of relief, if the general measure could not be advantageously brought forward. After referring shortly to the proceedings iu 1813, and regretting the vote he had then given, the right honourable gentleman went on to contend that no danger could result from the admission of the Catholic peers. If, as the hon. member who last spoke apprehended, this bill was followed by others to admit commoners, then was the proper time to object. At the present moment other sects were not excluded. The honourable member for Oxford (Mr. Wetherell) also dreaded much from the votes and influence of six or eight individuals, and had contended, that if Catholics were admitted into the legislature, the King ought to be released from the obligation not to marry a Catholic. There was, however, a most decided difference between the cases; the Catholic peer will be controlled by the Protestant majority, but the King was complete in himself, and could exercise his prerogative without control, excepting from public opinion. The hon. member for Oxford, however, did not seem to think that public opinon would be any check, and that the King could, if he wished it, create a vast number of Catholic peers. It would be just as easy for the King to march the 1st Regiment of Guards into the House of Lords and make them all peers: the thing was impossible in the present state and frame of society. It had been asked, where are the securities? and it had been fairly answered, where are the dangers? He (Mr. Wynn) had supported the bill of 1821 with securities, not because he thought them necessary, but because he thought that they would contribute to the success of the measure; nay, he would consent to their insertion here, if they would be useful. When he recollected that it was now 290 years since the Reformation and that during half that time the Roman Catholic Peers had sat in Parliament without the slightest imputation, even when they were much more numerous than at present, he could not entertain a moment's fear as to the effect of their influence. If any man could point out even a single inconvenience that really arose to the constitution in consequence of their formerly having seats, he would admit that an argument of some weight might be founded upon it. Not very long since, within the memory of some, the Roman Catholics were looked upon as a distinct class; that distinction had now been wholly removed, and he was satisfied that the time was not very far distant, when they would be admitted into both branches of the legislature, without exciting apprehension. If there were a discrepancy in admitting peers and not admitting commons, it was a discrepancy that had existed for a century. In conclusion he declared, that he was ready to vote for any bill, the effect of which would be to remove any of the disabilities, however unimportant, under which the Roman Catholics laboured.

Mr. R. Martin began, if we undersood him correctly, by complimenting the honourable member for Oxford (Mr. Wetherell) for the intrepid manner in which he had defended the couse he had espoused. He looked upon him as only one of the *Hori atii*. (Laugher.) He looked upon him as only one of the *Hori-atii*. (Much laughter---some members intimated to Mr. Martin that he had mis-pronounced the word.) If he had mis-pronounced it, he was sorry for it, but it was not his fault. (Hear, and laughter.) He was not surprised at the success that had attended the proposition of the honourable member for Liverpool; the gigantic powers of his eloquence, and the force of his reasoning, must of course produce a great effect upon the opinions of members. Deprived of that support, it would not have succeeded. But he had no doubt that the measure would be successful in that house, well warranted as it was by facts, and strongly enforced as it would be by the right honourable gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Peel said he rose to remove misconceptions and to correct mistakes in his former statement upon this subject. Sir William Blackstone had often been quoted on the other side, but if Sir William Blackstone were to be called up from the dead, he (Mr. Peel) would quote his first book to him to prove that Roman Catholics ought to be excluded from offices. (Hear, hear.) This was a partial view of the question, but it appeared to him to embrace the whole question. It was impossible for him to anticipate the grounds on which the general question might be brought forward next year, and therefore he could not relax his opposition to the principle of the measure merely because the whole was not at once brought forward. The present measure was, *pro tanto*, a repeal of all the laws which imposed disabilities upon the Roman Catholics. In proportion, therefore, as it might be calculated to be successful, did he deprecate the partiality of this measure. (Hear, hear.) He did not vote against this measure merely because it was partial. There were measures connected with the question for which he would have voted. He would, for instance, have the English Roman Catholic peers placed on the same footing with the Irish Roman Catholic peers. But this measure he objected to, as being specific; and partial in its operation, and general in its principle; (Hear.) The question was, whether the peers could sit in Parliament without taking that oath which all commoners were obliged to take. If they now dispensed with securities, they never could again require them with equal force. (Hear, hear.) If, then, this was a bill which was to effect without securities that for which securities had formerly been offered, how was he to learn the ground on which the general measure was to be conceded with safety?

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?

Might it not next year be said, why did you admit six peers without restrictions on us commoners? (Hear.) In point of fact this was a bill to relieve the peers from the oath of supremacy. Last year another oath of supremacy, so enamoured were they of oaths of supremacy, (a laugh,) had been engrossed with the bill of relief to Roman Catholics, but this year all securities were to be evaded. By reference to the Bill of Rights, it would be found that it formed a declaration of the Commons for [illegible]ver against such a measure as the present. H[illegible] jection then was, that the act of Eliz. em[illegible] principles coeval with the revolution, and [illegible] tent with all the provisions of our laws, imposed an oath of supremacy which stood opposed to the present bill. The house would not pass in favour of the peers a measure which they had never attempted in a more extensive form. (The hon. gent. then alluded to the case of Lord Stafford, and the cry against the Roman Catholics at that time.) It was not upon consideration a priori that restrictive laws had been passed, but from the experience of past years. It was not, therefore, to be argued now, that because the same dangers did not exist, the same precautions were not necessary. (Hear, hear, hear.) He opposed this question, therefore—first, because it led to the general measure; 2d, because it was infinitely less acceptable than a full concession. 3d, because it prejudiced the gen. question, and granted, without security; that which had been always thought to require security; and 4thly because it was opposed to the general character and spirit of our laws. All that the house would do by refusing the present bill would be only delaying the discussion of the same point, embodied in the

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general measure, for four or five months. His right honourable friend (Mr. Plunkett) had promised, that at a very early period in the next session he would bring the general subject fully before the house, and there was no doubt it would be enforced with all his usual ability. He (Mr. Plunkett) would tell the house that what he should ask would not be admission, but an eligibility to office. It would be impossible to look at this delay of four months as prejudicial to the measure. (Hear, hear, from some members on the opposition side.) He understood those cheers, and he assured those members that he did not wish to state any thing unfairly: for his own part he did not think that the question would be more favourably met by the delay. In conclusion, the right hon. gent. implored the house not to sacrifice their consistency by an adoption of this partial measure; not give up what he considered their duty to the Commons of England. (Lord cheers from both sides of the house.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY rose amidst loud calls of "Mr. Canning." The noble lord began by observing, that he would trespass on the attention of the house only for a short time, while he stated the grounds of his vote on the present occation. He agreed with many of his hon. friends in thinking that the present moment was not the most favorable for the introduction of the general measure. He would admit that the great tendency in the disposition of the country was to view this subject with less of alarm and with more favorable sentiments than on former occations; but still he was not disposed, nor did he think it would be public, to press that disposition too much. He would rather let the minds of men settle on the subject; to let some intervering time elaspe before its re-introdnction. But though this was his opinion as to the general measure, still he could understand the policy of the motion of his right hon. friend (Mr. Canning), and under all the circumstances, and consistently with the votes which he had always given he was disposed to support it. In the bill before the house, the grounds of the discussion were very much narrowed; a variety of topics, connected with the general proposition, were necessarily omitted, as having no bearing on this part. In the general discussion he had always rested the criterion by which the question, not of admission, but of eligibility to office of Roman Catholics, should be tried on this—whether there was that reasonable fear of danger to the state which would render this eligibity impolitic. The present motion did not require so wide a discussion; its merits were much more narrowed, and, in the interval between this and the period of the great question, he thought it most proper, for there were many who would support the admission of the Roman Catholic peers who would not be disposed to go the length of admitting the eligibility of the Roman Catholic commoners. With respect to the question of securities, on which his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel) rested, he would say, that his (Lord Londonderry's) were the same as formerly—for he did not see why the Roman Catholics should not associate themselves to the state as well as other classes of his Majesty's subjects; but he would modify those securities in such a manner, so as that while they afforded that guarantee which he was satisfied the Roman Catholics themselves were fully disposed to give to the state, would prevent the measure from having the appearance of severity. But then, said his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel), "you have given up the oath of supremacy by this bill." He (Lord Londonderry) apprehended, that if his right hon. friend would be satisfied with an oath of supremacy, the bill might be easily so modified as to ensure his support. (Hear, hear.) The Roman Catholic did not object to the oath and the only difference which existed at all on the subject, was as to the sense in which the word "spiritual" was to be understood: for as to the temporal power, there was no Roman Catholic of any education who would make objections more than a Protestant. If, therefore, the regulation of the oath of supremawas the only obstacle, it might be easily remedied in the present session. He would not now take up the time of the house by going into general arguments which had been brought forward on this occation; but he would observe, that on the ground of the acquisition of power by the Roman Catholics, there was no real cause of fear. The utmost that could be expected from the general emancination would be the return to that house of perhaps eight or nine Catholic members, and the power which they had in this country was pretty well known. He viewed the leaving open this question as a matter not so much of danger as of embarrassment to the country; and with that view he should wish to see the question at rest. As to the particular question before the house, though his right honorable friend (Mr. Canning) had argued it as a matter of just and of legal right, such as a jury would decide in his favour, yet, however disposed he might be to concur in that view of the of the question, still after a lapse of so long a time, he should not be disposed to support it if he saw the least appearence of danger; for he considered it was the first duty of the hose to uphold the constitution under all circumstances. That danger, however, had not been made apparent to his mind, and therefore he would concur in the bill. It would have this advantage—that when they came to the great question, they would know whether any thing short of that measure would be received. The noble lord made a few additional observations, but, from a noise which prevailed amonst some of the strangers in the gallery, we were unable to collect their import. When his lordship concluded, the call for "Mr Canning" became very loud and general from both sides of the house.

Mr. Canning then rose. He began by observing, that if in the reply which he had made on the former night to his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel), he had dropped a word, or let slip an expression, which could be supposed to convey to his (Mr. Peel's) mind, that he (Mr. Canning) thought that he had met the question unfairly, he had entirely mistaken his meaning; for he would declare, that whatever difference of opinion subsisted between them, it was impossible in his conception, either with reference to the question in its wider range, or to the narrow basis on which he had placed it, to have encountered a fairer adversary. (Hear, hear.) If he [Mr. Canning[had said that his right honourable friend had not touched the justice or expediency of the case, he meant the justice and expediency of that part of it which he had introduced, and not the general question. He was glad that his noble friend's speech had intervened between that of his right honourable friend and his own; for in his latter remarks, he had very ably developed the views and the policy to which the discussion of this question should be referred. To bring the merits of this partial motion more clearly to their attention, he would beg of honourable genthemen to recollect what had been the progress of discussions on the measure before Parliament? To go no farther back, he would begin with the discussion which the House of Commons entertained in 1812. On that occasion he had had the honour of submitting a resolution, the first successful one on that point which had once engaged the attention of Parliament. In that the house pledged itself to consider the subject early in the ensuing session, with the view of bringing the question to a secure, conciliating, and permanent adjustment, giving the question as wide a range as possible. What was the fate of that measure? It was well known that it was one which did not meet the concurrence of the other house. In the next year, and in redemption of its pledge, the subject was introduced, and submitted for consideration in its most comprehensive sense. The bill had passed two of its stages, but failed in the committee, owing to the introduction of a clause which continued to shut the Roman Catholics out of Parliament. In consequence of that clause, the measure was withdrawn, and in that measure he fully concurred at the time. But looking back to the stage of the measure then, and to its progress since, he felt convinced that the decision of himself and the other friends of the measure on that occasion, was one not so much of reason as of temper; and though he took his full share of the blame of assenting, he regretted it ever since. At that time they (the friends of the bill) were offered all sorts of partial concessions, except the opening of parliament, by the honourable member who took a lead in opposing the measure: they improvidently refused, and they now found, with regret, that though nine years had elapsed, the question had not much advanced. (Hear, hear.) Last year the bill was introduced, supported by the stupendous talents of his right hon. friend (Mr. Plunkett), and was carried through the Commons—a measure comprehensive in the highest degree, and accompanied with conditions of such a nature as were thought to preclude all possible danger in the minds of those who feared any. What was the fate of that measure? It was rejected in the other house. The friends of the measure were now called upon to adopt one which was more likely to be successful. But what were the arguments of their opponents? They called upon them to adhere to the same course in which they had hitherto so repeatedly failed. (Hear.) That was natural enough on the part of those who were hostile to the ultimate success of the measure; but it was strange that it should have weight with any of its supporters. The right honourable gentleman here adverted to the partial, though highly important, concessions which had been made since 1813—the opening of the army and navy to the Roman Catholics—a measure, too, originating in the House of Lords; and it should not be forgotten, that the danger of opening the army and navy to Catholics was urged as one of the strongest arguments against concession. Yet such was the effect of partial discussion, that this was carried, which would have been rejected if thrown into the general measure. He then contended—(we regret that the press of other matter obliges us to limit our report of the right hon. gentleman's speech to little more than an outline)—that the disabilities thus removed, almost without discussion, were far more important than those which he sought. The measure before the house was not complicated. Its bearings could be seen at a glance. It went not to innovate, but to restore rights which had existed before—to remove from the injured posterity the disabilities which were entailed on them by the injustice done towards their ancestors. This was not touching on the privileges of the Peers, or if it did, it did so with tenderness and delicacy. It made the Commons do for them, what it was supposed they would not do for themselves—for it was not to be imagined that they would begin by admitting the Catholics of their own order, while they refused any such concession to Catholic Commoners. The right honourable gentleman next dwelt upon the anomaly of supposing that the House of Lords, which had originated a bill rendering a Catholic peer eligible to rise to the highest rank in the army and navy—to command a large portion of the armed force of the country—to have access to the closet of his sovereign—would, notwithstanding he might possess such power, exclude him from a seat in that assembly, one of the objects of which was, to check, to control, and to keep down the pride and ambition of great and powerful subjects. (Hear, hear.) It had been shown that the present measure was not innovation, but restoration—that it was granting back privileges which had been taken away unjustly, and that even the alleged causes had long since ceased to exist; but though it was said that the same causes which produced those disabilities did not now exist, other causes might, which would be equally conclusive. He would admit this reasoning; but let the other cause be shown. At the Revolution the 30th of Charles II. was continued, from causes of danger from abroad, and the discontent of a large party at home; but that cast no slur on the Revolution. Now let his right honourable friend point out the existence of any one of the same dangers. "I do not," continued the right honourable gentleman, "call upon my right honourable friend to show the existence of a Popish successor; I do not require of him to produce a King taking the sacrament according to the Catholic mode one day, and the Protestant the next; I do not insist on his pointing out an exiled monarch in a foreign land, aided by foreign powers, planning the invasion of the country; but I think I have a right to call upon him to show me some little danger to justify his opposition to to this measure. I do not insist upon his searching history, but his own imagination, which is less likely to fail him, for some little scantling (hear and a laugh); and if he will show me that as arising from my plan, I give him my word I will sit down and withdraw this bill." (Hear, hear.) On the subject of securities, the right hon. gent. said he would have have no objection to them, but he would not traffic between security and concession. As he had already said, he would not make them matters of barter and sale; he [illegible] opinion that there ought not to exist any correspondence with any foreign power, against the letter of the existing law, but it was not to be expected from him, that he should provide those securities, since the House [of Lords had thrown them completely over when they passed the army and navy bill. The right honourable gentleman [illegible] din, that other securities were not [illegible]ll. He (Mr. Canning) would say, that the contents of this bill did not require these securities. It had been asked whether Great Britain was to be the country in which such securities were not to be required. He had no right to answer this question, but he would say that in his opinion it ought not. It was necessary that a proper control should should be exercised, but he was not to be blamed because he had not provided for it in the measure under discussion. He would, however, in his turn, ask whether the events which had taken place in Europe since 1812 had not placed this country in a different situation from that in which it stood before? Were we now to be more completely insulated in our policy than at any former period? Ought it not to be taken into consideration, that at the great Congress of Vienna an act was adopted, by which it was agreed that in the states over which the Congress could exercise control, religious difference should create no distinction as to civil or political rights. He had been told that his law was little & short, and effected its purpose with irrelevante dimensions. (A laugh.) But he was the congress of Vienna altering the whole policy of Europe, an extent of territory comprising from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 of inhabitants. This great measure was accomplished by the single stroke of a pen. It should be recollected, that England was a party to the arrangments of the Congress, and that Hanover was one of the states that were effected by them. Hanover might have Catholic ministers and Catholic senators, but not so England. It might be said that the particular measure upon the subject of religion, adopted by the congress, was nugatory, He believed that this was not the case. He was assured by those whom he believed to possess accurate information on the subject, that, before the Act of Congres was agreed to, the system of exclusion on account of religious difference was exceedingly strict; and as a proof of this, it was stated that; not many years ago, a menial servent in the stables of the Emperor of Austria was dismissed on account of his being a Protestant. At this moment he understood the President of one of the chambers of the kingdom of Hanover was a Catholic. When it appeared that a spirit of liberality was diffusing itself throughout the continent, was it necessary that England alone should retain her insulated policy with regard to religion? It was often said that England was the only country in which the slave became free upon setting his foot upon the soil. Should it also be said that it was the only country in which disqualifications prevailed founded on religious difference? We had long been accustomed to deal in negatives. Members of that house had long been in the practice of swearing at the table in a manner to make them believe that faith was, not what they believed, but what they disbelieved—to think privation a privilege, and to be proud of that which was called disgrceful. (A laugh, and hear.) The grounds upon which he rested his measure were, that the dangers which existed, first from the date of the reformation to the time of Charles II., and Secondly, from the time of Charles II. to the revolution, and which formed a justification for the statutes which had been framed against the Catholics, were now passed away. He was willing to grant to the fullest extent that a great political necessity had a right to demand the sacrifice of individual privileges; but he coupled this admission with the condition that the existence of political necessity ought to be incontrovertibly proved. Those persons who endeavoured to show that the act of Charles II was passed in times like the present had misrepresented, and not quoted the opinions of their ancestors in support of their argument. He was of opinion that too much weight was attached to the conduct of our ancestors at the period of the revolution. That was not a time when it could be expected that a man, even of the clearest head, and most humane heart, would try experiments in legislation. Our ancestors, in the unsettled circumstances of the times, took the laws as they found them. Good God how different was the situation of the country now! from that in which it stood at those periods to which the opponents of the Catholics were fond of referring for arguments against them. For about 100 years after the reformation, the Catholic and Protestant parties were combatting on this soil; it might be said that a struggle was going on to see which should wed the state, and make her exclusively its own but the time of combat was passed, the Catholics tendered a willing submission,

"—— Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
"Ausonii videre: tua est Lavinia conjux.
"Ulteruis ne tende odiis."

"You," said the Catholics, "have wedded the state; we no longer pretend to be rivals; we wish to be united with you in friendship; we are willing to live quietly under your reign; we call upon you to deal out an equal measure of justice and mercy towards us." (Cheers.) His right hon. friend argued a question of peace in the spirit of conflict. (Loud cheers.) The question of rivalry had been decided. The Protestant religion and the constitution were inseparably united; and all that he asked was, that the subdued party might be allowed to participate in the enjoyment of that happiness which was to be obtained by living under the constitution of this country, and participating in its privileges. The house ought to consider that it was not the business of states to found their prosperity upon extraordinary virtues; they must calculate only on the ordinary average weight of good qualities which might be hoped to be found in all mankind. It was a great panegyrick upon those noble persons for whose relief the bill was intended, that under all their privations they had preserved their loyalty and attachment to the constitution unshaken; but it was impossible to suppose that they would always continue in the same temper of mind. (Hear.) By refusing to accede to the measure which he had introduced, the house would maintain a system of exclusion which, when it was necessary, was harsh, but now had become inhuman, and commit an act of arbitrary power towards those in whom they blamed an imputed disposition to act in the same manner. (Loud cheers.)

The cries of "Question" here became general, and the gallery was cleared for a division.

The numbers upon the division were—

For the bill, 235 | Against it, 223 | Majority, 12

The house adjourned at ONE O'CLOCK.

VARIETIES.

A KICKING HORSE.

A joke cannot have a happier effect than to dispel ill-humour and make a friend. Such was the result of an accidental meeting between a stranger and a crusty old gentleman, who as he was riding, his horse made an odd kind of motion with his fore-feet, so as to kick forward. "This action of your horse," cried the stranger, "is quite new to me: many a horse have I seer, but I never saw a horse kick *before*." The old gentleman was so tickled with the pun, that he invited the stranger to dinner, and even after made him a welcome guest.